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Favourite Roses
AND
Other Plants
1937

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HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.
EPPING, N.S.W.



BETTER GARDENS

achieved through judicious planting of

BETTER ROSES

BETTER TREES

AND BETTER SHRUBS

Horticulture originated when the nomad and caveman adopted a permanent residence and began to look to the soil rather than the chase for their subsistence. Through various phases of superstition and misconception, the tilling of the land has developed until to-day it is a modern science and must keep pace with other branches of science if the best results are to be obtained. Geology, Cultivation, Chemistry, Fertilisation, Meteorology, Irrigation, Entomology, Biology, etc. all have a profound bearing on primary production, and the successful agriculturist or horticulturist must be a student as well as an intensely practical craftsman.

In the planning and planting of "Better Gardens" the nurseryman or landscape architect must possess an intimate knowledge of the subjects he proposes incorporating into the Garden picture; must know the most suitable soils and situations, habits of growth, times of flowering, and preferences and prejudices of each plant he uses. In addition, he must be able to blend the selected varieties with the various buildings and backgrounds into a harmonious unit, rather than a collection of sharply conflicting patches of floral design.

Since the average horticulturist is usually engaged in some other occupation, the plant craftsman has a unique opportunity for rendering Service in the form of recommendation or advice to his clients, and thousands of gardeners regularly look to their nurseryman to keep them up to date with latest research results, newest varieties and better horticultural practice.

It is along these lines that our firm has built its present business and its rapid development in the last twenty-five years is definite proof that our claims for "Better Gardens" have a firm foundation in reality.

Problems and enquiries are invited and a genuine effort will be made to assist all clients.

Yours for Better Gardens,

HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.

TERMS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

ORDERS.—All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch. Plants on order, lost in the nursery through fire, theft, drought, flood, hail or frost cannot be replaced at a few minutes notice, and while every care is taken, no responsibility can be accepted as these factors are quite beyond control.

Names of plants should be written on a separate sheet of paper in columns and not embodied in a letter. Care should be taken to give both name and address, while the amount and form of the remittance should be clearly marked. It is a common experience to receive unsigned letters and orders which necessitate needless correspondence with the Post Office to identify senders.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is extremely difficult to gauge with certainty the number of each variety likely to be ordered in a season. If, owing to an unusual demand, a sort is sold out early, there is always the problem of how to fill orders. Many clients prefer to have an equally good or better sort added so as to fill the allotted positions in the garden. On rare occasions a few clients complain if other sorts are substituted. In these cases it makes the position so simple if clients will definitely mark their order "please do not substitute."

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants reach their destination in good condition. Clients can materially assist by advising the quickest and most convenient route by which the plants are to be sent. If time is not a vital factor, most consignments over 14 lbs. weight will travel with perfect safety by goods train at a very low freight rate. Within the State, passenger train is the cheapest method usually for destinations served by the Railway, but for other places post offers a safe and speedy method for parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight. Where no instructions are given, consignments will be sent by cheapest and safest route. All goods travel at purchaser's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

DELIVERY.—Suburban clients may have their orders delivered by our own lorries in the Western and Eastern Suburbs each Tuesday, or Northern Suburbs—Mosman areas each Thursday. As the lorries have to leave the nursery about 8 a.m., orders should reach us 24 hours beforehand to allow for selection, packing and the necessary clerical work.

CATALOGUES.—Each client who has sent an order within the last two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue about April as soon as it is published. It has been found, however, that every year we receive scores of complaints that the catalogues so posted do not always reach their right destinations. The books are posted in plain envelopes to minimise the trouble, but many are still intercepted during transit. If a client does not receive a copy by the middle of April, another will be sent on receipt of a post card to that effect.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest."

and have always endeavoured to live up to, and direct our clients along the lines of this ideal.

The busy business man or garden lover has limited space and no time to waste on inferior or indifferent sorts, and our Slogan is intended to help him to better results by the shortest route.



Every Rose has a fault.

ACCOUNTS.—All prices are based on payment within one month of date of first statement. Long extended credit, if allowed for, is unfair to those who liquidate their debts promptly. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCES.—For small amounts under 5/- postage stamps will be accepted, but larger sums should be sent by Money Order or Postal Note made payable to Epping, N.S.W. If payment is made by cheque, exchange where necessary, should be added. Nearly all accounts are for small amounts, and where not added exchange represents a discount out of all proportion to "profit." Failure to add exchange on a cheque for 10/- is equal to a discount of 5%, while an interstate cheque recently received involved a loss through exchange of 16%.

THE NURSERY.—The main Nursery (16 acres) is in Kent Street and Cliff Road, Epping, about half a mile from the Railway Station. Car traffic should use Kent Street but pedestrians will find Cliff Road a little nearer. At this Nursery clients will find Trees, Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Advanced Plant Section, Packing Sheds and General Office.

The Rose Nursery (46 acres) is situated at the end of Ray Road and distant from the station about two miles. A locality plan showing both properties will be found inside the front cover. Taxi cars are available at the station at a moderate charge.

NURSERY HOURS.—Clients are particularly requested to note that the nursery is only open during the following hours:—

Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Saturday, 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The Nursery is positively closed each Saturday afternoon and Sunday and all holidays to allow principals and staff the universal opportunity for recreation, social and community life.

CORRESPONDENCE is welcomed and clients are invited to submit any horticultural problems for free advice. These will be handled by our Service Department and any recommendations in our power will be supplied or procured from reliable sources. If elaborate plans to scale are required, these will be supplied at a nominal charge according to the time involved in preparation.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908 and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—All plants are carefully grown and inspected by practical craftsmen before they are despatched. After they leave the Nursery their success is governed by the experience or competence of the planter, soil conditions, weather, accident, theft and other factors. In common with nurserymen all over the world, we have adopted the following conditions of sale and non-warranty:—

We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled, we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control. All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.

Rose and Tree Specialists, EPPING, N.S.W.

Phones: Epping 11 — Epping 1162

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

BETTER ROSES

For the last forty years a special study has been made of Roses, particularly in respect of Better plants, Better cultural practices, Better stocks, Better selection in respect of climate, and Better catalogue descriptions. Experiments are continually in progress and a definite effort to realise the ideal of Better Roses is constantly being made. In addition, no expense is spared in procuring new Roses from overseas, which are critically examined at each flowering to determine their suitability to Australian conditions.

Rose hybridisation (with the object of producing varieties with more resistant foliage and constitution) is undertaken each year, while a new field is now open for the production of better understocks (or briars) on which all modern Roses are budded. Some interesting varieties produced here are undergoing exhaustive trial. A study of the suitability of certain varieties to particular stocks is also being made, and all information gained is used in the interests of our clients.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—An alphabetic list in a catalogue gives no indication of quality or popularity of a given variety, so Roses are listed according to the number sold each season. While this method has a disadvantage in quickly finding the description of any variety, it is a tremendous improvement in that it brings all the best sorts into the front pages. An index at the back of the catalogue readily indicates the page on which every variety listed is to be found.

VARIETIES.—In the last one hundred years over 20,000 varieties have been disseminated, and today the novelty lists from all the Rose growing countries increases this number by about two hundred additional sorts annually. The collecting of stamps or coins is a worthy and profitable hobby, but collecting Rose varieties is impractical, expensive on account of the continuous cultivation required, and most disappointing as to results. It is infinitely better to select one's favourites and multiply these in accordance with the number of plants required.

The general list is being reduced in number in the interests of all concerned, and the varieties catalogued may be considered as the cream of new and old sorts. At the same time, a variety required for sentimental reasons will always be procured if possible or specially propagated for the following season if a definite order is given.

DESCRIPTIONS.—No real Rose lover really believes perfection has been achieved in any one variety. The factors of Rose quality are too many to expect that each one will be represented in the highest degree in any one Rose. Growth, habit, disease resistance, floriferousness, continuity, size, shape, colour value, fragrance, lasting quality, length and strength of stem and thorniness may be expressed in varying proportions, some of which are sure to fall below 100%. It is therefore wise to admit that even favourite Roses have failings, and a proper recognition of this truth is the first step to "Better Roses." Major faults will therefore be mentioned in catalogue descriptions so that where a particular shortcoming is objected to in one variety, another free from the fault may be selected.

Under certain conditions practically every variety is liable to Mildew

Always sign your name clearly.

and Black Spot, and where these diseases are mentioned, it will be understood the variety is unusually liable to attack.

Colours are described as in a newly opened bloom, but it must be understood that nearly all colours fade with age and in strong sunlight. Newly planted red flowered sorts will often produce pink blooms and yellow will appear as almost white, so that a variety should have a full season to establish itself before hasty conclusions are drawn.

One of the most frequent causes for dissatisfaction is found in the single or loose type of bloom as distinct from the full bodied, many petalled sorts. If singles or semi-double sorts are disliked, clients should carefully avoid any so described. At the same time, this type unquestionably includes most of the daintily coloured sorts, and are fully appreciated by many highly artistic growers or decorators.

STOCK FOR 1937.—The stock for this year in dwarf and climbing varieties exceeds 130,000 plants. They have been grown on comparatively new land, have not been forced by excessive manuring or watering which produces flash, soft wooded plants, very liable to fail at transplanting. With the exception of the novelties, a large percentage have been budded since last autumn, and have thus had a full season's hardening growth to ensure good results when despatched to hot or cold climates. Comparisons for quality, ripeness, fibrous rooting and results are challenged.

PERFUME.—Originally most of the earliest Roses cultivated carried a sweet or damask fragrance, but even in early days there were some sorts lacking perfume. When the tea scented Rose from China was crossed with damask types, a different type of scent was evolved as far as some sorts were concerned. Still later, when *Rosa lutea* (or *Rosa foetida*) was used by hybridists, the objectionable odour of this variety made a further blend in rose fragrance. Perfume in roses may be roughly classified into different types, but to repeat the oft stated remark that the scent of Modern Roses has been lost or is inferior to old sorts is misleading and cannot be substantiated. There are very few really scentless roses, while many present day sorts are even sweeter than the best old varieties.

The **DAMASK** or Old Rose Scent is found in:—Radiance, Talisman, Etoile de Hollande, Ophelia, Rose Marie, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Aroma, Columbia, Laurent Carle, Malar Ros, Gipsy Lass, Hoosier Beauty, Mrs. Bryce Allan, General MacArthur, Gustav Grunerwald, etc., etc.

TEA SCENT is most pronounced in:—Souv. de Madame Boulet, Golden Dawn, Lady Hillingdon, Golden Ophelia, Georges Schwartz, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Souv. of Stella Gray, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Duchess of Wellington, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers all the various types and blendings not included in the two previous sections. Betty Uprichard (verbena), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Socrates (peach), Eugene Lamesch (Tarragon), *Rosa foetida* (bugs), *Rosa bracteata* (pear), Old Gold (clove), Dr. Grill (hay), Marechal Niel (raspberry), Safrano (carnations), Reine Marie Henriette (prune jelly), Roger Lambelin (wine), *Banksia alba* (violets). In some of the older varieties the following perfumes have been noted:—Melons, Hyacinths, Bananas, Quinces, Mignonette, Musk, Coriander and Jasmine.

Study the climate map carefully.

ROSE PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce plants of the highest possible standard of quality. Special care is taken in selection of buds, cultural treatment, and rigid examination when the plants are in flower to detect any possible reversions or mistakes. All these operations mean extra cost of production, but the better performance of the plants later on is ensured as far as possible.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and five at 1/6 will be charged at single rates. Similarly, 50 or more at the one price must be ordered and despatched in one lot to qualify for hundred rates.

Before leaving this question, the following quotation, attributed to Ruskin is tendered to all who do not consider the amount of labour, care and conscience put into the production of quality:—"There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make to a lower standard and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey."

I am sending you the result of yesterday's rose show at which I showed all your roses. There were only two entrants in the "18 roses," but it was a very complimentary win against —, as I grow and look after all my roses myself. This year's new roses from you are showing splendid growth and great promise, but are just about a fortnight too late for their first blooms for show, so I must get my order off early to you next year and get them in early.—Mrs. A. McG., Hobart, Tas. 13/11/36.

The citrus trees you have supplied me with at various times have done so well that we are quite independent of outside supplies all the year round. These plants are growing on the plains, and the amount of fruit they have produced, especially the Grape Fruit, is astonishing.—G.H., Perak, Federal Malay States. 21/12/36.

Hazlewood Bros. nursery is very well represented in my garden with all classes of plants, roses, shrubs, etc., and I've never had a failure with them.—Mrs. A.P.S., Harden. 27/1/37.

Recently I suffered a severe loss in having a copy of your catalogue stolen from me. Though you issue it as a catalogue, it was more than that to me—a veritable book of knowledge. Apparently someone else thought so, too. I would greatly appreciate your kindness if you would replenish my book-shelf and send me another copy.—R.E.B., Reservoir, Vict. 12/11/36.

The last three rose plants I purchased from you were for this gentleman, and he expressed a desire for one of your catalogues, and also asked me to let you know that the plants are growing wonderfully well. He is very pleased with them, and assures me that he shall purchase all his roses in the future from your firm.—K.E.B., Mayfield. 13/10/36.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in almost any soil, but it is often advisable to treat the garden beds in one way or another in order to get the best results. Heavy land may be improved in texture by the addition of lime, sand, and decayed organic matter. Very sandy soils are benefited



Rose Beds, Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

by adding a heavy loam, while in sand-hill country where there is no natural subsoil, it is distinctly advisable to create an artificial foundation. This is best done by digging out the beds to a depth of two feet six inches. Six inches of real clay in the bottom will prevent the leaching away of plant food and reduce the necessity for much of the watering otherwise necessary. Two feet of imported heavy black soil on top of the clay will provide ideal conditions for roses, even in sand hill country.

Besides being the medium in which the roots of the plant anchor it to one position, soil should yield, by a process of gradual decomposition, certain essential plant foods without which successful growth is impossible. If a soil does not naturally contain sufficient phosphorus, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, sulphur, etc., these must be added in some form or another to promote vigour and disease resistance. In limited quantities these foods are found in water and animal manure, but they may be supplied per medium of a complete chemical fertiliser which should be used in small applications in conjunction with larger quantities of leaf mould, decayed organic matter or animal manure.

Soil may also be too alkaline or too acid for good results. When too alkaline, the foliage shows a yellowish green colour and the treatment necessary is to give each plant a handful of Sulphate of Ammonia and a dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron well watered in. When the soil is too acid, the plants lack vigour, appear diseased, and do not respond to ordinary cultivation. In a case of this kind, correct the acid condition

Satisfied clients are our best advertisement.

with a five inch pot full of lime scattered over a square yard of soil where the roots are working.

SITUATION.—Closely sheltered positions where there is little air movement are conducive to mildew and other leaf diseases. Open positions or sites where the plants receive light and shade are preferable, while it is most important that the beds are not close to large trees whose roots may rob the roses of soil moisture and plant food. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. Five feet six inches is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed in the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.



ARRIVAL OF PACKAGE.—When the plants arrive they should be laid in a trench and covered with fine, moist soil, until a convenient planting time arrives. Plants heeled in may be taken out one at a time and planting spread out over several days without injury. If through delay the plants appear shrivelled, open a trench a foot deep, place plants quite flat in the bottom and cover both roots and branches with several inches of moist soil for four or five days. Then uncover carefully and it will be found that the bark and wood have regained their normal condition.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, late August or September is safest. Clients should, however, book their orders not later than May in order to secure the desired varieties. Orders left till the end of the season frequently find all the best plants and sorts sold out. Shelter from frost is most important in

Join a Rose Society and keep up-to-date.

cold climates and should not be omitted on any account. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly, and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

The greatest care must be taken that the roots do not get dry while the planting operations are being carried out. It is recommended that all the holes be prepared beforehand. The greatest care must be taken that the roots do not get dry, and if the plants are not heeled in as recommended previously, they should be wrapped in a wet corn sack while planting operations are in progress. Allowing the roots to dry out in sun or wind frequently is responsibility for many failures. Potted plants should have the paper pots removed, as unless this is done, the waxed paper prevents the moisture reaching the roots from the surrounding soil.

ARTESIAN WATER.—In many country districts clients have reported disastrous losses through the use of artesian water for the rose garden. Many of these waters are heavily impregnated with soda, magnesium and other salts. Unfortunately, very little may be done to overcome the difficulty. Some authorities recommend the use of heavy dressings of decayed animal manure, as it has been found that plants so treated are enabled to withstand a greater concentration of mineral salts than those untreated. Where possible underground drainage by means of agricultural pipes will prevent too great a concentration of salts in the surface soil, while it is most important that light sprinklings should be avoided. When necessary to water, a good drenching should be given, and the surface mulch applied immediately.

To be on the safe side, it is advisable to avoid heavily charged waters and rely on waste water from the house, conserved by heavy mulches of short straw or old manure.

FROST INJURY.—The winter of 1929 will be recorded as one of the most severe in the history of the Commonwealth. Late frosts in particular caused enormous damage, and a few notes are given to assist as far as possible to prevent a repetition. Cold frosty air is heavy, and will always drop to the lower levels or be trapped in air pockets where circulation is bad. Tender plants should therefore be placed in the higher parts of the garden. Frost injury is always worst in dry seasons, and where possible it is advisable to keep the soil moist at such times. Some plants are more resistant than others, but all may be improved by a liberal use of potash in the soil. This has the effect of building up hard woody fibre in the branches and foliage. The varieties

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

most likely to suffer are those which break earliest into growth. In this respect it is advisable to prune late in a hard winter. Where limited numbers of plants may be sheltered, a few bushes or ferns may be stuck in the ground to form a light covering, but it is essential that such a covering must allow for free circulation of air to be effective.

HUMUS.—This has been aptly described as that portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils for several reasons. It increases the moisture holding capacity; it assists their mechanical conditions by improving tilth, and its deficiency may be noted by the tendency of the soil to form into hard concrete-like lumps. By darkening the colour of the soil it helps to absorb more heat, while it also encourages a healthy and ample supply of bacterial life to aid nitrification. Animal manure or vegetable matter should never be burnt unless diseased. Wherever possible, all material of this kind should be thrown into bins erected in an out of the way place. When one is filled a second should be started; and by the time this is finished the first may be ready for use. Decomposition may be hastened by keeping the heaps moist, while it is a distinct advantage to water the material with a liquid manure by dissolving a double handful of superphosphate in 4 gallons of water.

The most successful grower is the craftsman who is best able to assess and supply the full needs of his particular soil in respect of humus.

MULCHING.—In many districts rose growers are forced to depend on rainfall for preserving the life and development of their plants. During drought periods the roses suffer very considerably and frequently die right out in prolonged dry spells. Mulching consists in applying to the surface of the soil a coating of manure, fine straw, lawn clippings or some similar material. The mulch prevents undue evaporation, and thus conserves the natural soil moisture, making it possible to produce good growth and blooms with a minimum of water. The mulch may be applied just before the hot weather commences, and if left on the surface through the winter in cold climates it will help to reduce the liability to injury from heavy frost. It may be dug in after frosts are over, and will materially improve the soil by adding humus of which it is being continually depleted. Woodheap refuse, sawdust and shavings are distinctly inadvisable, and may easily introduce serious disease.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

- Loose or deep planting.
- Using manure at planting time.
- Excessive watering.
- Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.
- Heavy frost.
- Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.
- Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.
- Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished, all paper labels should be

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Sometimes valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval, the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever-present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. A thoroughly well-tryed manure may be made up from the following formula by a noted English chemist:—"Tonk's Manure." 30 parts Nitrate of Potash (Saltpetre), 36 parts Superphosphate of Lime, 24 parts Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum), 6 parts Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts), 4 parts Sulphate of Iron. (This fertiliser may be obtained ready mixed from Taylors Ltd., Haymarket, Sydney). A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year, is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to supplement animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

LIME is an essential plant food and is to be found in varying proportions in all soils. Where soil is of limestone origin, liming will not be necessary, but in many districts where lime is naturally low, the application becomes an important and necessary practice. No general rule can be laid down, but heavy rainfall or watering and continual use of animal manure both tend to reduce the natural lime content. It may therefore be taken as a safe guide that the more natural manure (or organic matter) and water used, the more lime is needed. A healthy growth of clover may be taken as an indication of lime sufficiency as clover will not thrive in an acid soil. The best form is raw ground limestone as it does not burn out any organic matter and may be applied in larger quantities without causing chlorosis or yellowing of the foliage.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place deeply in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight for two or three hours before finally arranging. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

JUDGING STANDARDS.—On a number of occasions we have been requested by clients to publish the rules under which judging is usually carried out. The National Rose Society of England, which is the highest authority in the Rose World, lays down definite rules which are accepted in most horticultural circles. The following are adapted directions given to judges for their guidance:—

1. Roses shall be judged as they are staged at the time of inspection. No other consideration whatever shall be admissible. (This

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

instruction should be carefully considered by all judges, some of whom are inclined to award prizes on what the exhibits will look like at the time the public see them. For instance, a rose may be perfect at the time of judging, but in an hour's time may have lost its shape, whereas another bloom not quite so old would improve in shape in the same time. The instruction, however, is quite definite, and the judging must be done on the appearance of the bloom at the time of judging, irrespective of what the public may think after the show is opened.)

2. For exhibition roses five points is the maximum for each bloom, and this number of points should only be awarded on the rarest occasions, as it indicates absolute perfection. Three points shall be given for high-class blooms; two for medium; one for those not so good, but not bad enough to cut out; and one or even two extra points for a very superior bloom. One point shall be taken off for each bad bloom. No point shall be allowed for a bloom left tied by an exhibitor.

3. All roses shall be exhibited as cut from the plants. Artificial aid of any kind is strictly prohibited, with the exception of wire or other supports, which may only be used to keep the blooms erect. A bloom dressed so as to alter its character shall count as a bad bloom. The use of prohibited artificial aid or added foliage shall disqualify the stand. Judges shall not remove any ties.

4. Blooms exhibited in disqualified stands shall, except under special circumstances, be eligible for selection as the best blooms in a show or any section of it.

5. A good rose is one which has form, size, brightness, substance, and at the time of judging is in the most perfect phase of its beauty.

6. A bad rose is one which has faulty shape, confused or split centre, and faded colour; also being undersized or oversized to the extent of coarseness or overblooming.

7. Form implies abundant petals of good substance, arranged regularly and gracefully within a circular outline, and having a well-formed centre.

8. Size implies that the bloom is a well-grown representative specimen of that variety.

9. Brightness indicates freshness, brilliancy and purity of colour.

THE AUSTRALIAN ROSE ANNUAL.

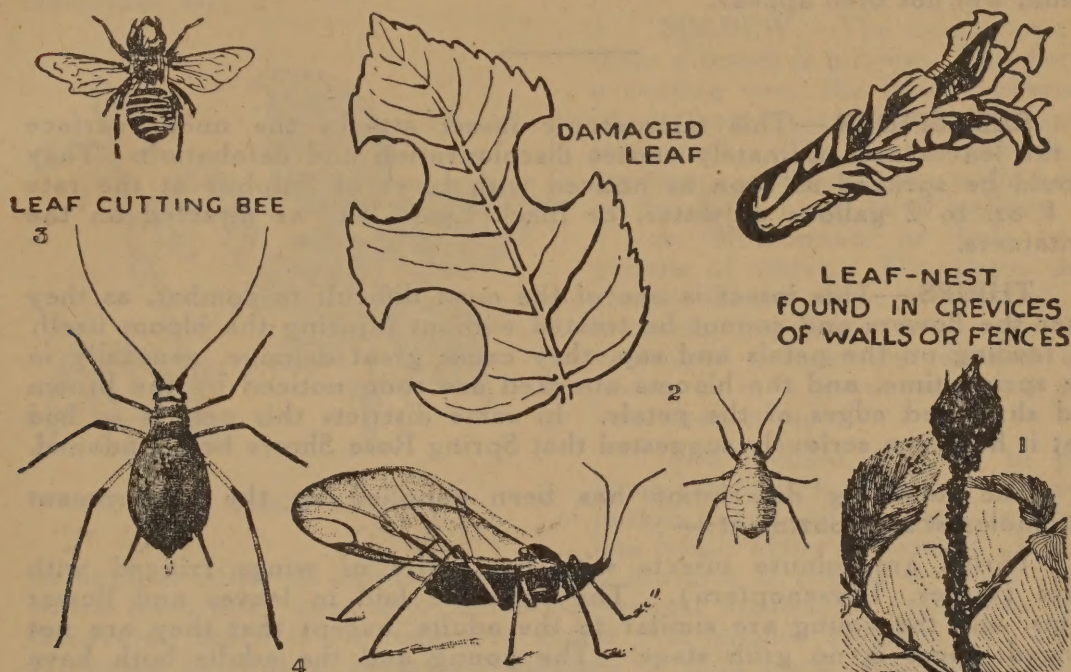
In the older established rose growing countries there is published each year a book dealing with various phases of rose progress and rose activities. Australia has now fallen into line and for the past nine years has published the "Australian Rose Annual." This is the official organ of the various Rose Societies in Australia and contains interesting papers, accounts of new varieties, coloured illustrations and all the up-to-date information concerning the Rose in Australia. Copies of this book are distributed free to all members of the various Rose Societies as part of their subscription rights. We strongly recommend that rose enthusiasts join up with one of the Societies and keep abreast of the times by means of this valuable book. If rose lovers interested will write for further information the name of the nearest Rose Society and its subscription rates will be forwarded by return. A very limited number of copies for previous years are available at reduced rates. 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 2/6 each.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*). — This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground. Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.



The Rose Aphis (*Macrosiphum rosae*).

1. Spray of Rose-bush attacked by aphids. 2. Larva of Rose Aphis. 3. Wingless female Rose Aphis. 4. Winged female Rose Aphis.

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), which should be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles,

Rose Societies exist to promote Better Rose Culture. Their recommendations should receive careful attention.

both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the Common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as **Sooty Mould**, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of Aphides and Scale. Sooty Mould will not then appear.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be abandoned.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "Thrips imaginus." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter months under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about 4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrip does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favours the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.

LEAF EATING INSECTS may be controlled by spraying the leaves with a stomach poison such as Arsenate of Lead. Some of this is consumed with the foliage and the pest is soon under control. **LEAF SUCKING INSECTS** obviously must be dealt with in other ways as they would not absorb any poison sprayed on to the surface of the plant. There are several remedies for this type such as irritants like Black Leaf 40, Kerosene Emulsion, Red Oil, or a starch or glue spray which covers the insect with a thin film which seals all the breathing pores in the body.

In its wrong climate almost any rose may fail.

Various dusting powders are also available incorporating vegetable products of an invaluable nature. In the past these have mostly used the flowers of a species of *Chrysanthemum* under the name of Pyrethrum, but a new and very potent product known as Derris is now being manufactured. For thousands of years aboriginal tribes pounded the roots of this plant, which, when thrown into ponds or streams, paralysed the fish and rendered their capture a simple matter. In the last few years scientists have proved Derris a powerful insecticide against ticks and all forms of insect life. It is used alone with a suitable base or may be mixed with Pyrethrum, but either way it is an excellent remedy. For wet spraying it may be purchased under the name of Katakilla, while for dusting it is available as Drymac, Derridust, etc.



MILDEW BLACK SPOT

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears, as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas, as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

Mr. H., a neighbour of mine, is obtaining great results with plants from your nurseries. This has led me to write asking for your catalogue with a view to obtaining some of your roses, etc.—R.G., Ashburton.
7/11/36

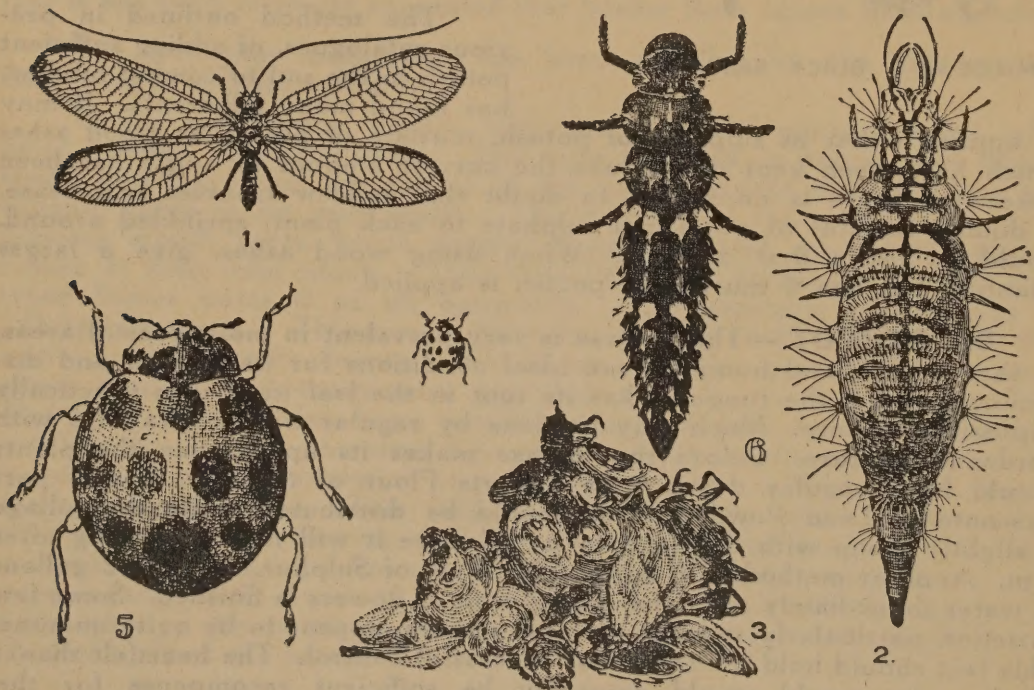
Reports on success or failure of varieties are welcomed.

Biological Control

*"Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum."*

The sentiment expressed in the above couplet crudely outlines the idea behind the new science of biological control. By means of natural enemies and harsh climatic conditions, Nature often prevents any one insect from developing to plague proportions. Man's part in this work consists of taking a known parasite of a particular pest away from its natural habitat, and after careful experiment, releasing it in a new country where it may increase until the particular pest is reduced to negligible proportions. Entomologists exercise the greatest care before any parasite is liberated as it may possibly become a pest in turn and so defeat the object in view.

Perhaps the most brilliant success on record is that of the Chalcid Wasp "*Aphelinus mali*" which was introduced into Australia to control Woolly Aphis or American Blight on Apple Trees. In Fiji the destructive Levuana Moth on coconuts was exterminated by an introduced parasite, while in California an Australian Ladybird saved the orange growers millions of dollars by controlling Cottony Cushion Scale. At present,



Life history of the Green Lace-Wing (*Chrysopa ramburii*). Enlarged three times.
1. Perfect insect. 2. The active larva. 3. The enclosed pupa with the cocoon, covered with the remains of dead scale insects. This insect also attacks aphids.
The Spotted Ladybird Beetle (*Leis conformis*). A deadly enemy to all kinds of aphids. Yellow orange colour with black spots.
5. The ladybird much enlarged. (The figure to the right represents natural size).
6. Larva of Ladybird Beetle, also much enlarged. In this form it is also a valuable enemy to Aphids.

Sufficient Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

parasites of Fruit Fly, Indian Wax Scale and the Green Vegetable Bug are being tested out by the Government Entomologist of New South Wales and some interesting results from turning Nature's forces against herself may be expected shortly.

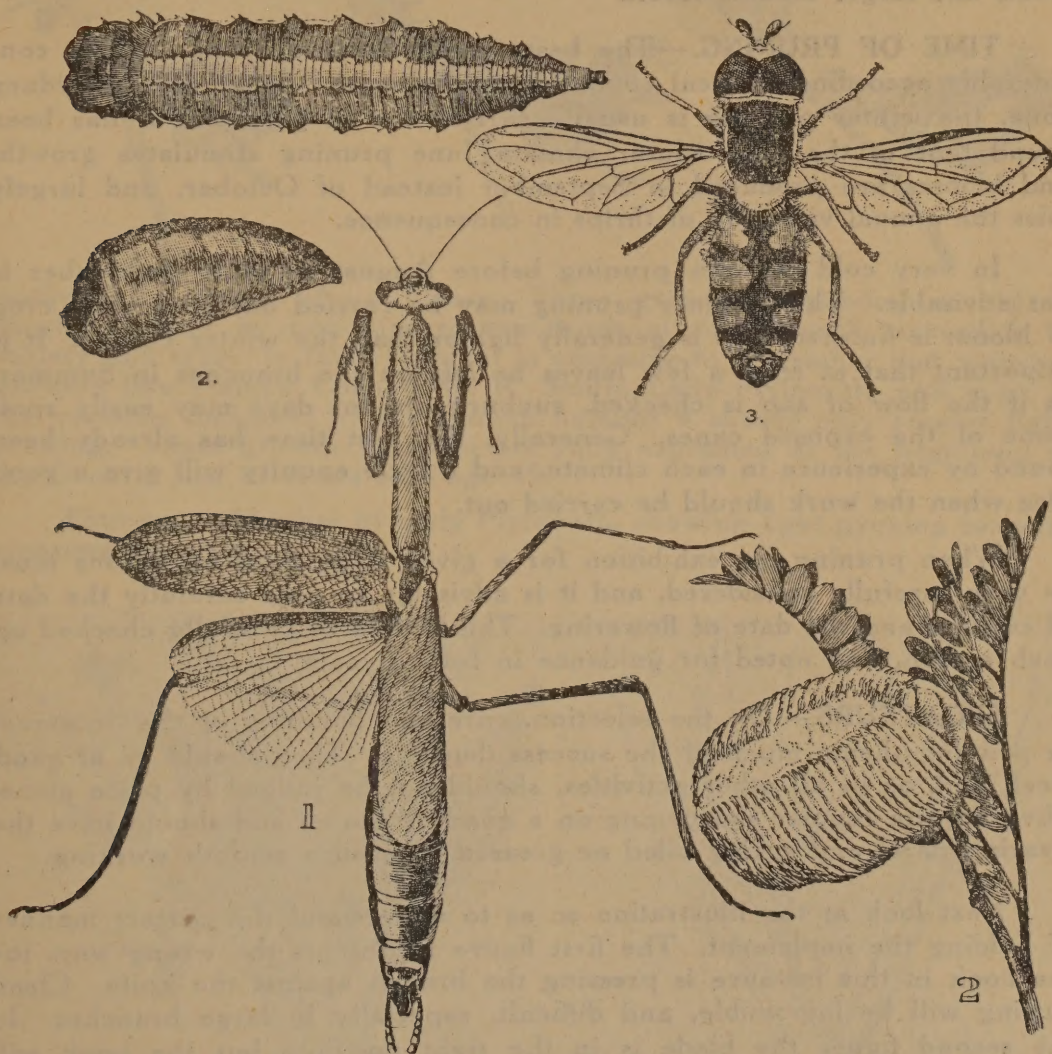
The following are a few friendly insects which prey on Rose pests and in order to simplify identification and prevent their destruction the following illustrations are given.

The information and drawings were supplied by the Government Entomologist, to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are accordingly made.

Life history of Syrphid or Hover Fly (*Psilopus sydneyensis*).

A deadly enemy to rose, peach and other aphids.

1. Pale green larva. 2. Hard pupa case. 3. Perfect fly. (Much enlarged).



The large Brown Mantis (*Archimantis latistylus*). Natural size.

This insect and others of the same family are valuable friends as they attack moths, flies, and other insects. Some of the small varieties attack Aphids. The left wing is shown expanded, while the right is at rest.

1. Mature insect. 2. Egg case on Wattle tree.

Chemical Manure should supplement, not substitute.

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies considerably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter culling. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has



outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on Page 49.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



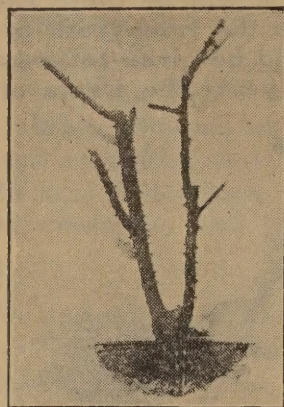
Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

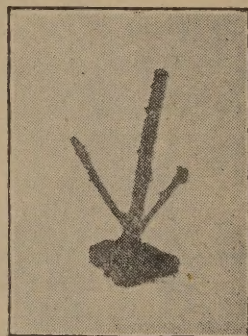
Pernetiana varieties are not usually suitable for sandy soils.

All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.



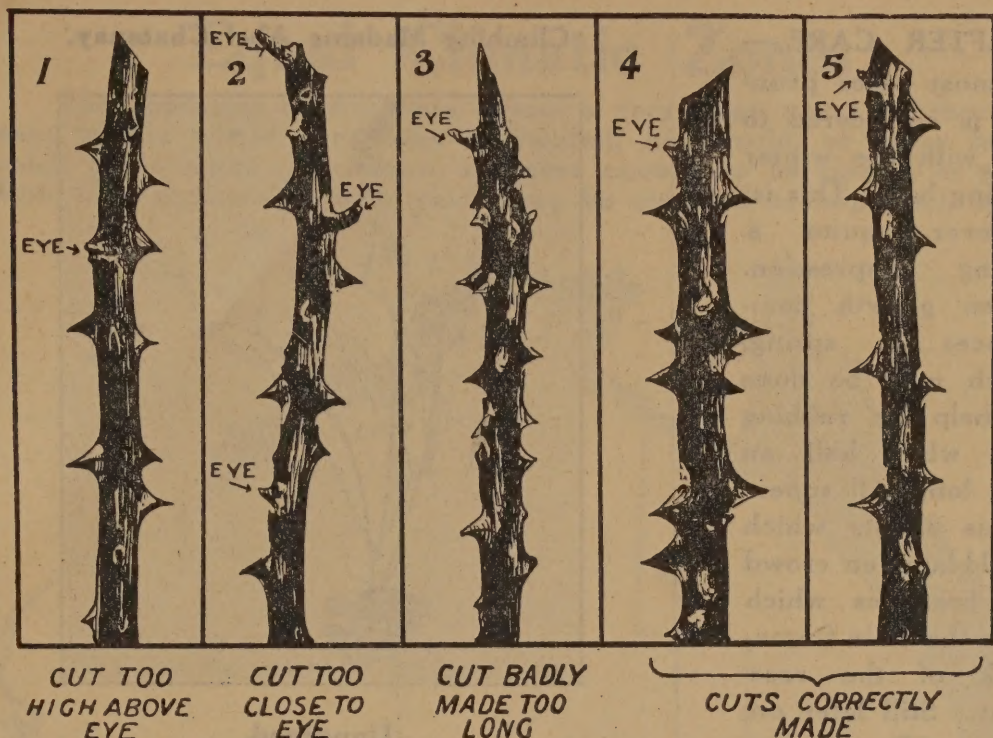
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Apply Lime two weeks before planting.



HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season. A popular time for pruning climbers is immediately after the spring flowering.

Do not order STANDARD



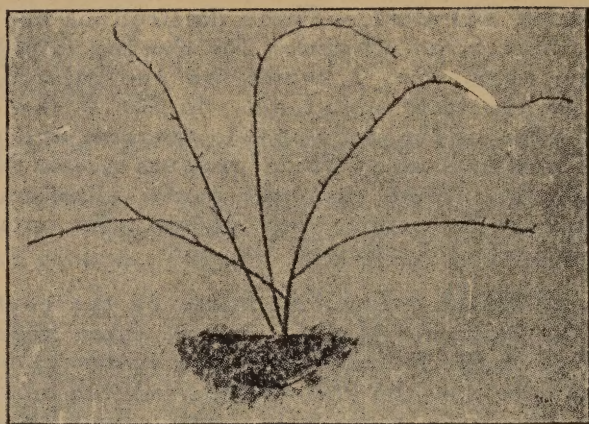
when you mean BUSH.



Prune vigorous growers lightly.

AFTER CARE.—

In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.**Unpruned.****Pruned.**

Am enclosing Money Order for last lot, and must say that all the other bush roses you sent me have come on fine, and I thank you.—
J.E.S., East Ingham, Q'ld. 27/6/36.

The roses forwarded to Brigalow arrived in good condition, opening up quite fresh. My roses for the last few years have grown 100 per cent. Every plant grew, no failures. A good ad. I should say for your firm.—
A.G.S., Teviotville, Q'ld. 20/8/36.

More failures are due to improper treatment than to any other cause.

Equal Climatic Zones

The continent of Australia covers a very large area, but there are many places where conditions of rainfall, heat, cold, or other factors which go to make up climate, are near enough to be classed as equal. With the exception of soil, which may be modified or improved, it is a



fair thing to expect that plants which are a success in one part of a given zone will be equally successful in other parts of the same zone as far as climatic influences are concerned. So far from being a theory only, this contention is proved by practical results.

With this idea in mind, the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney were approached in 1923, and by their whole-hearted co-operation a climatological map of Australia was prepared, to guide as far as humanly possible plant lovers, so that many of the mistakes of planting unsuitable sorts might be avoided. As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil varia-

A penny postcard will bring expert advice.

tions, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like many of the Pernetiana family, which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

The National Rose Society of South Australia recommends the following (1936 vote):—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. David McKee, Molly

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

Bligh, Fontanelle, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Lord Charlemont, Nellie Parker, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Margaret Dickson Hammill, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Duchess of Portland, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Charles Russell, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Madame Jules Bouche, Hadley, Ethel Somerset, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Lady Plymouth, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Gorgeous, Mrs. Warren E. Lenon.

- 24 GARDEN ROSES.**—Hadley, Lord Charlemont, Zara Ruthven, Daily Mail Scented, Los Angeles, Emma Wright, Madame Edouard Herriot, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Felicity, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Fontanelle, Golden Ophelia, Golden Emblem, Luna, The Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Clarice Goodacre, Rose Marie, Madame Abel Chatenay, Ville de Paris, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
- 11 DECORATIVE ROSES.**—Emma Wright, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Castilleja, Ville de Paris, Sunny South, Angele Pernet, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Desmond Johnston, Cuba, Federico Casas.
- 16 CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Fontanelle, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Miss Marion Manifold, Kitty Kininmonth.
- 12 NEWER ROSES.**—Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, President Herbert Hoover, Federico Casas, W. E. Chaplin, Joanna Hill, Zara Ruthven, Madame Raymond Gaujard, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Mrs. George Geary, Sir Henry Segrave, Heinrich Wendland, Mrs. Sam. McGredy.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be over-

Attack pests promptly.

looked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The National Rose Society of Queensland issues the following lists for the Brisbane Zone:—

- 18 EXHIBITION ROSES.**—Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Frau Karl Druschki, Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Ophelia, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Cathrine Kordes, Mrs. Mackellar, Elegante, Mamam Cochet, Dame Edith Helen, Clb. Columbia, Golden Dawn, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Hadley, Editor McFarland, White Mamam Cochet, Malar Ros, Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
- 18 GARDEN ROSES.**—Red Radiance, Radiance, Laurent Carle, Antoine Rivoire, Etoile de Hollande, Hadley, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Editor McFarland, Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Ophelia, W. R. Smith, Golden Dawn, Daily Mail Scented, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Lady Alice Stanley, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Francis Scott Key, Sunny South.
- 18 CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Souvenir de Madame Boulet, Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. White Mamam Cochet, Clb. Mamam Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Sachsengruss, Clb. Madam Abel Chatenay, Clb. Golden Ophelia.

Hobart Zone "H"

Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and subtropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the "Hobart Mercury" gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

A glue spray will remove sooty mould.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses, irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Lorraine Lee, Etoile de Hollande, Shot Silk, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Golden Emblem, Ophelia, Sunny South, Dame Edith Helen, Madame Abel Chatenay, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Madame Butterfly.

SECOND TWELVE.—Madame Edouard Herriot, Golden Dawn, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Chas. P. Kilham, Talisman, Lady Hillingdon, General MacArthur, Hadley, Angele Pernet, Frau Karl Druschki, Isobel, Los Angeles.

THIRD TWELVE.—Columbia, Fontanelle, Sallie Lewis, Madame Jules Bouche, White Ensign, Una Wallace, Florence Izzard, Ville de Paris, Mrs. H. Winnett, Betty Uprichard, Lady Battersea, Carine.

FIRST SIX CLIMBERS.—Black Boy, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon.

SECOND SIX CLIMBERS.—Clb. Shot Silk, Jessie Clark, Kitty Kinninmonth, Souv. de Leonie Viennot, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

THIRD SIX CLIMBERS.—Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Mermaid, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Fontanelle, Mad. Jules Bouche, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Sir Henry Segrave, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. H. Winnett, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, William Orr, Una Wallace, Julien Potin, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Julia Countess of Dartry, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Nellie Parker, White Mamam Cochet, Duchess of Portland, A. Hill Gray, Molly Bligh, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Golden Dawn, Mrs. T. Roosevelt.

24 GARDEN ROSES.—Etoile de Hollande, Mevr. G. A. Van Rossem, Shot Silk, Lorraine Lee, Angele Pernet, Ville de Paris, Sallie Lewis, Golden

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

Emblem, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Talisman, William Orr, Mad. Abel Chate-
nay, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Sunny South, Picture,
Daily Mail Scented, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Ophelia, Imperial
Potentate, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Chas. P. Kilham, Lady Hillingdon,
Rapture.

- 24 **NEWER ROSES.**—Crimson Glory, Condesa de Sastago, Geheimrat
Duisberg, Vierlanden, Phyllis Gold, William Moore, Viktoria Adel-
heid, Comtesse Vandal, Rouge Mallerin, Catalonia, Romance, Sir
Henry Segrave, Malar Ros, Fred Walker, Gipsy Lass, Mary Hart,
President Herbert Hoover, Kidwai, McGredy's Triumph, Barcelona,
Mad. Raymond Gaujard, Warrawee, Lord Lonsdale, Elizabeth Arden.
- 12 **CLIMBING ROSES.**—Blackboy, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Etoile
de Hollande, Clb. Souv. de Mad. Bouillet, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Souv. de Claudius Denoyel, Paul's Scarlet
Climber, Mermaid, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Clb. Dame Edith Helen.
- 6 **WICHURAIANA ROSES.**—Bushfire, Dorothy Perkins, Greta Fey,
Sanders White, Excelsa, American Pillar.
- 12 **POLYANTHA ROSES.**—Ellen Poulsen, Gloire du Midi, Golden Salmon
Superior, Cameo, Rufus, Lady Reading, Baby Betty, Karen Poulsen,
Jacques Carroy, Pride of Hurst, Chatillon, Dainty.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible
visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English
trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry
and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and
dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult
by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are
successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be
taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from
the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where
these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double sorts,
as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through
balling.

The following list was compiled recently by a committee of com-
petent growers in Ballarat, Victoria, and may be taken as a guide to
good sorts:—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. C. Russell, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Henry
Morse, Mrs. David McKee, Nellie Parker, Lyon, Mrs. R. D. McClure,
Mabel Morse, Gorgeous, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet,
Lady Helen Maglona.

GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard
Herriot, Gustav Grunerwald, Lorraine Lee, Etoile de Hollande, Lyon,
Norman Lambert, Angele Pernet, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, General Mac-
Arthur, Ville de Paris.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Countess of Stradbroke, Black Boy, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

SINGLE ROSES.—Irish Fireflame, K. of K., Isobel, Mermaid.

For further sorts the Melbourne list may be taken as a very good guide.

Perth Zone "P"

Perth is famed for its clear, blue skies and intense sunlight. In many respects this Zone is similar to Adelaide, but with a bigger rainfall. The weather is largely influenced by a cold, southern ocean current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter, and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

The National Rose Society of Western Australia issued the following lists for the Perth Zone:—

12 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Lord Charlemont, Una Wallace, America, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Phoebe, Fontanelle, Cathrine Kordes, Souv. de Sargent Crette, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Briarcliff.

18 GARDEN ROSES.—Hadley, Talisman, Etoile de Hollande, Ethel Somerset, Lord Charlemont, Los Angeles, Ophelia, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Madame Abel Chatenay, Souv. de Madame Boulet, McGredy's Scarlet, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Madame Henri Queuille, Heinrich Wendland, Max Krause, Comtesse Vandal, President Herbert Hoover.

NEWER ROSES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL.—Charles H. Rigg, Comtesse Vandal, Cathrine Kordes, Editor McFarland, Sir Henry Segrave, President Herbert Hoover, W. E. Chaplin, McGredy's Scarlet, William Orr, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Canary.

12 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Kitty Kininmonth, Black Boy, Clb. Daily Mail Scented.

6 DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Gloria Mundi, Ideal, Ellen Poulsen, Goldlachs, Paul Crampel, Fireglow.

As Perth approximates Adelaide conditions more than any other capital, the list for "A" is a good guide for further sorts.

Rockhampton Zone "R"

The Rockhampton Zone extends from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence prevails, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly

Climbers are often pruned after flowering.

mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, and most of the Pernetiana family, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

RED (Dwarfs).—Aroma, Billy Boiler, Cathrine Kordes, Dr. Hawkesworth, Earl Haig, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Gipsy Lass, Grenadier, Grenoble, Hadley, Herman Eggers, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Malar Ros, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Red Radiance, Sensation, Star of Queensland, W. E. Chaplin. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Paul Buatois, War Paint.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Ambassador, America, Briarcliff, Charles H. Rigg, Clovelly, Col. Dazier, Duchess of Westminster, Editor McFarland, E. Pemberton Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, John C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Korovo, Lord Rossmore, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Jules Grolez, Maman Cochet, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. George Shawyer, Peggy Bell, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Marie, Souv. de Pierre Ketten, Una Wallace. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Kitty Kinninmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Alexander Marghiloman, Antoine Rivoire, Caledonia, Edith Krause, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Kootenay, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Madame Louis Lens, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, Phoebe, Stately, White Ensign. **(Climbers).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Everest.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Edith Nellie Perkins, Gaiety, Gruss an Coburg, James Walley, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Padre, President Herbert Hoover, Prima Donna, Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand, Talisman.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth,

Pruning was practised in 300 B.C.

this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W. 1937 Vote. Compiled by a Special Committee for the Sydney Zone.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

The Best 18 Garden Roses.—Etoile de Hollande, Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mme. Butterfly, Talisman, Sunny South, Una Wallace, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Briarcliff, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Golden Dawn, Rose Marie, E. G. Hill, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Souvenir de Mme. Boulet, Betty Uprichard.

The Second Best 18 Garden Roses.—Gaiety, Editor McFarland, Ethel Somerset, Hadley, Golden Ophelia, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. Bryce Allan, McGredy's Scarlet, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, President Herbert Hoover, Oliver Mee, Mme. Segond Weber, Rapture, Shot Silk, Laurent Carle, Richard E. West.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

The Best 12 Decorative Roses.—Sunny South, Dainty Bess, Talisman, Irish Fireflame, Daily Mail Scented, Irish Elegance, Angele Pernet, President Herbert Hoover, Betty Uprichard, Lady Hillingdon, President Jac. Smits, Elizabeth of York.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochets.

The Best 18 Climbing Roses.—Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Mme. Segond Weber, Clb. Mme. Butterfly, Clb. Columbia, Black-boy, Clb. Mme. Abel Chatenay, Clb. Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Laurent Carle, Mermaid.

The Best 6 Climbing Polyantha or Wichuraiana Roses.—American Pillar, Bloomfield Courage, Easlea's Golden Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Shower of Gold, Excelsa.

Encouraging natural forces to control disease is an interesting science.

The Best 6 Dwarf Polyantha Roses.—Gloria Mundi, Paul Crampel, Alice Amos, Ellen Poulsen, Maman Turbat, Kirsten Poulsen.

The Best 24 Exhibition Roses.—Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Dame Edith Helen, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Una Wallace, Mme. Butterfly or Ophelia, Francis Scott Key, Alex. Hill Gray, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Briarcliff or Columbia, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Sachsengruss, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, America, Cathrine Kordes, White Maman Cochet, Ethel Somerset, Richard E. West, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Henry Winnet, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mrs. Mackellar, Mme. Segond Weber, Mrs. Bryce Allan.

ROSES FOR SANDY SOIL (SYDNEY ZONE).

Many gardeners, particularly those in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, are making valiant efforts to grow roses and other plants in a medium which is almost pure sand. There is no subsoil, but just more or less white sand 30 or 40 feet deep. It is admittedly a difficult proposition, but some measure of success is possible with the right treatment and suitable varieties.

Where a heavy soil is procurable the beds may be dug out and filled with this material, but care should be taken to procure a soil free from nut grass, oxalis, or other pest. Well decayed cow manure may also be added and the bed allowed to settle for three months before planting. Where extra soil is not available plant in the usual way and regularly feed from the top. It must be recognised that there is little or no plant food in soil of this kind and all manure (except from tarred roads or stables where shavings or sawdust is used for bedding) and decayed vegetable matter should be added frequently once the plants are established. Regular, copious watering is also essential, while a complete chemical plant food applied sparingly each month will help considerably.

Sorts proved suitable for this class of soil are:—

RED.—Etoile de Hollande, F. Dubreuil, General MacArthur, Joyous Cavalier, Laurent Carle, Pres. Jac Smits, Red Letter Day, Red Radiance, Warrior.

PINK.—Betty Uprichard, Columbia, Comtesse de Cayla, General Gallieni, Gustav Grunerwald, Irish Elegance, John C. M. Mensing, La Tosca, Lorraine Lee, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Caroline Testout, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, My Maryland, Radiance, Sunny South, Una Wallace.

YELLOW.—Dr. Grill, Lady Hillingdon, Marie van Houtte, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Safrano, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Madame Bouillet, Prima Donna.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES.—Antoine Rivoire, Frau Karl Druschi, K. A. Viktoria, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet.

Trusting you will still continue to carry on the good work for rosarians, a sample of which you gave us in your catalogue, a volume second to none.—S.G., Midland Junction, W.A. 1/6/36.

Six Australian Roses have been honoured abroad.

New Australian Roses

The temperate Australian climates offer unique opportunities for Rose hybridisation and this country is coming into world-wide prominence by reason of her New and Better Roses.

The productions of Mr. Alister Clark of "Glenara," Bulla, Victoria, in number and priority of distribution take precedence and are known and grown in England, France and U.S.A. by thousands of keen rosarians. Six of them have been honoured by various awards in international Test Gardens, while Mr. Clark in 1935 was awarded the Dean Hole Medal by the National Rose Society of England for his life's work on behalf of the Queen of Flowers. This medal has only been presented previously on twenty occasions and only once before outside Great Britain.

Mr. Patrick Grant, as raiser of Golden Dawn, Midnight Sun, Salmon Spray, etc., has come into international prominence by reason of the meteoric career of Golden Dawn which has forged its way into the first twelve Roses in England, America, Australia and New Zealand.

Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge as raiser of Warrawee has won the distinction of being the first Australian hybridist to have a rose patented under the Plant Patent Act in U.S.A. In addition, this variety has charmed many overseas growers by its refined shape and colour and the liberality with which it rewards careful cultivation.

Other raisers are testing out seedlings which will bring Australia still further into the limelight of the Rose World overseas.

The following seedlings raised by Mr. Alister Clark are being released this year for the first time and are offered with every confidence after long testing as proved varieties:—

CICELY LASCELLES (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—Nothing could be more decorative than this rose, which forms a pillar well clad with foliage and carrying masses of semi-double pink flowers flushed salmon. It is a constant blooming variety, which has been thoroughly tried out at Glenara. Recommended. 2/6 each.

CICELY O'RORK (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A really beautiful pink pillar rose with vigorous growth and marked freedom of bloom. The flowers are very decorative and the variety has been passed by critical judges after several years' trial. 2/6 each.

DORIS OSBORNE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A most refined, beautiful, and highly coloured pink rose with long buds and constantly in bloom. It has been greatly admired at Glenara, and is thoroughly proven. 2/6 each.

ELLA GUTHRIE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—This fine rose carries its sweetly scented, well shaped pink blossoms on long stems and is constantly in flower. It has been well tried and is sure to please. 2/6 each.

EMILY RHODES (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A really beautiful pink pillar rose, with rich fragrant well shaped and lasting blooms. Like all Glenara seedlings it has been well tried before sanction to distribute has been given. 2/6 each.

FAIRLIE REDE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A very lovely full rose of large size, and pronounced freedom of bloom. The plant makes a tall bush and is first class in every way. 2/6 each.

GWENDOLINE COLLINS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—An extra fine carmine rose with good shape and large petals. It is refined, beautiful and constant, and is sure to please. 2/6 each.

LADY HUNTINGFIELD (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—This fine healthy bush rose carries its large golden flowers on good stems, while ample foliage and constant flowering are added virtues. This rose has been well tried out at Glenara where Lady Huntingfield saw it, and selected it to bear her name. Profits from the sale of this rose will go to the funds of the Victorian National Rose Society. 2/6 each.

MAB GRIMWADE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—This beautiful bush rose carries quantities of rich orange flowers of a shade rather difficult to describe. It is very free and constant in bloom, and is sent out after thorough testing for Australian conditions. 2/6 each.

NANCY HAYWARD (H.G.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A very lovely single rich pink pillar rose which has been greatly admired whenever exhibited in Melbourne. Not only is it one of the most beautiful, but it is continuously flowering which is a definite gain in this class. 2/6 each.

SHEILA BELLAIR (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—Quite a new colouring in a most fascinating salmon pink shade. The blooms are continuously produced on a compact bush, and are highly decorative and distinct. 2/6 each.

SOPHIE MACKINNON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A really fine full red rose of good shape and carriage. The plant is healthy, vigorous, and constant and a fine addition to the red section. Profits from the sale of this variety will go to the funds of the National Rose Society of Victoria. 2/6 each.

SUNLIT (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A most striking and delightful salmon pink variety, free-blooming and constant and sure to charm. 2/6 each.

THE RAJAH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937).—A fine deep red rose, very free and constant and especially good in midsummer and autumn. The bush is strong and healthy and has been thoroughly tested. 2/6 each.

The roses and shrubs I previously purchased from you have arrived in excellent condition and have proved most satisfactory.—Mrs. H.E.H., Whitton. 17/8/36.

I should like to say that your catalogue contains the best descriptions of roses that I have seen, and I think it does you very great credit in all respects, particularly in regard to the campaign for "better roses."—F.N.D., Nedlands, W.A. 20/8/36.

"Better Times" is an excellent name for a good rose.

New Roses, 1937

New roses are ready from May to August, and only dwarf budded plants are available, as standard stocks are usually too scarce to work with more or less unproved kinds.

The rose world has again been searched for the best novelties, and no expense has been spared in order that our clients may have the opportunity of getting the best new sorts at the earliest possible moment. Many importations are quite unsuitable for Australian conditions, and the descriptions are criticised so as to prevent any of the failures finding their way into general cultivation, to the detriment of rose enthusiasm.

The raiser's original description, much condensed, is given first and our comments follow in italics. In cases where climbing varieties do not flower or where plants are grown exclusively by the raiser, no comment is possible.

A. DENIS (H.T.) (J. Bohm, 1935).—Large, full, sweetly scented blooms of deep lemon yellow heavily shaded with carmine. Vigorous, compact and bushy growth, with large, shining, plentiful foliage. A very healthy variety. 4/- each.
The general impression is salmon-pink, the yellow being visible only in the bud stage. 50 petals.

AGNES KRUSE (Hyb. Poly.) (M. Tantau, 1935).—Large, fully double flower, of bright fiery red with a velvet shade; upright and healthy growth. 4/- each.
Very brilliant dark crimson, small to medium sized blooms. An acquisition to the Hybrid Polyantha class.

BOEHMOROSE (H.T.) (J. Bohm, 1935).—Vigorous branching habit, exceptionally floriferous, with a very large, full flower of rosy carmine to light rose. 4/- each.
Short buds, unattractive colour and crude in the extreme.

BOHM JUNIOR (H.T.) (J. Bohm, 1935).—Large, full, carmine red flowers of magnificent form and highly fragrant. Strong, healthy growth and beautiful, glossy green foliage. 4/- each.
Just an ordinary pink rose so far.

B. S. BHATCHARJI (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933).—Good buds and large, well formed flowers of clear buttercup yellow. Vigorous and upright growth and free branching habit. 4/- each.
A promising lemon yellow bloom of 40 petals. Strong growth and healthy foliage.

CARITO MacMAHON (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1935).—Flowers deep sunflower yellow which take on a golden hue in autumn, and carried on long, rigid stems, almost devoid of thorns. 5/- each.
A very promising variety with good colour and foliage. 35 petals.

CLB. W. E. CHAPLIN (Clb.H.T.) (Heizman, 1935).—A fixed sport from the Hybrid Tea variety W. E. Chaplin, producing flowers of carmine

Vigorous constitution is essential in new and old roses.

crimson. Any grower satisfied with the bush form will be satisfied with this sport. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet.

DAISY BUD (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933).—A charming combination, bright rosy pink shaded carmine on the reverse and silver on inside. The shapely bud opens to a medium to large flower with an ideal fragrance. 4/- each.

Attractive, shapely blooms of 25 petals. Somewhat after the style of Picture.

DECORATOR (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936).—A decorative flower with petals of exceptional size, the colour being brilliant carmine with orange yellow base, the inside of petal bright cerise. When fully developed the colour changes to light rose neyron red. Strong and free growth. 4/- each.

More like a paeony; 20 long, narrow petals and a hard colour in summer.

DICKSON'S CENTENNIAL (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936).—Long and pointed bud opening into a very large bloom of loose form and built of huge solid paeony like petals. The colour is deep glowing crimson with rich red and black shadings, and as the flower grows the colour changes to bright crimson red. The centre petals of the fully developed flower are a sparkling strawberry red shaded scarlet. Velvety sheen over all the petals. The growth is strong and bushy and the fragrant flowers are freely produced on long, strong stems. Bronze green foliage. 5/- each.

A very impressive novelty, keeping its colour well. Some of the early blooms were rather bull headed but later flowers were excellent. 60 petals.

DOCTOR VAZQUEZ (P.) (C. Camprubi Nadal, 1935).—Long shaped buds opening into moderately large flowers of bright saturn red changing to salmon. The growth is vigorous and the flowers are carried on erect stems, while the brilliant foliage is not liable to disease. Very floriferous and early to flower. 4/- each.

Deep coppery orange, changing to coppery salmon. Good.

DORIS FINDLATOR (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936).—Flower full and shapely, light apricot, deeper toned towards the base. The outside is flushed reddish salmon, with a tinge of carmine. An extremely hardy variety with free growth. 4/- each.

Moderate growth only.

DOROTHY McGREDY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936).—Medium size flowers of good shape, sweetly scented and opening well. Outside of petals sunflower yellow shading to crushed strawberry, inside intense vermilion with saffron yellow base. 5/- each.

Shows true Pernetiana character with typical thorns. A very striking colour, but blooms have only 20 petals.

EFFEKT (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1935).—Inside of flowers scarlet red, outside flushed golden yellow, making a fine contrast. Tremendous grower, making fine compact bushes of even shape and always in

Shape and health have suffered in order to improve colour.

flower. Quite a new type of H.T. on account of its extraordinary growth and habit. 5/- each.

Very vigorous growth and promising particularly well. Carmine rose inside, with light yellow on outside of petals.

FAIENCE (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1935).—This variety has the habit of Charles P. Kilham, but stronger, with clear green, healthy, leathery foliage. The flowers have a wonderful mixed colour of peach and apricot. The reverse of the petals is pure yellow, and this contrast of colours gives a great attraction to the well formed bud and the half opened flower. When expanded, the large, full flowers shade off to a most mixed colour of peach and apricot. 4/- each.

Inside petals coppery red, outside yellow flushed coppery pink. Moderate growth. 35 petals.

FRIEDA KRAUSE (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1935).—Flowers orange scarlet red, quite a new creation of glowing fiery tone. The growth is strong and upright with reddish green foliage. A new and striking colour. 4/- each.

Medium sized blooms with 45 narrow petals. Fades to deep carmine, while stems are very thorny and foliage weak.

GEORGES CHESNEL (P.) (Pernet Ducher, 1935).—Flowers golden rose, the base of the petals orange yellow, full and of perfect form. A strong variety with beautiful bronze green foliage. 5/- each.

The deepest orange so far achieved. Moderate to good growth. A beautiful variety which fades to sulphur yellow. 25 petals.

GERALD HARDY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936).—A brilliant, live colour of bright scarlet red. The pointed bud develops to a moderately large, full flower of beautiful spiral form with a delightful fragrance. Strong, bushy growth, and very floriferous, carrying its flowers on strong, erect stems. 4/- each.

A good garden type with 35 petals.

GOLDEN POLY (Hyb. Poly.) (M. Leenders, 1935).—Buds yellow cadmium with red stripes; open flowers buttercup yellow, fading to a fine yellowish white with lilac edges. Fragrant, dwarf growing and free flowering. A new, large blooming, yellow Polyantha. 4/- each.

Rich sunflower yellow, fading almost white. Very interesting and a welcome addition to the class. 28-30 buds to a spray.

GUISEPPE MOTTA (H.T.) (E. Heizmann, 1935).—The flower is bi-coloured, the inside of the petals are flesh pink to satin pink, the exterior red-yellow and very brilliant, with a strong scent. It is only semi-double, but is particularly brilliant, and flowers in great profusion, and the colour does not alter in the strong sun. 4/- each.

Inside of petals orange flesh, outside reddish salmon. 20 petals.

HAMBURG (Cib. Poly.) (W. Kordes, 1935).—A perpetual climbing Polyantha producing large trusses of fiery scarlet red flowers. Strong climbing habit ever blooming. Each shoot produces large trusses of flowers while the foliage is shiny, dark green and healthy. A new type of climbing rose, very striking and effective. 4/- each.

Good crimson colour with 8-10 petals. Very attractive.

- HEROINE (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1935).—Strong, bushy, upright growth with dark green healthy foliage. The salmon shrimp pink flowers are large and full and of excellent form. 4/- each.
Good grower and 35 petals. Nothing startling so far.
- ION PHILLIPS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1934).—Large, full rich yellow flowers of good lasting qualities. Free branching growth, producing flowers with great freedom on long erect stems. 4/- each.
Long buds of light yellow. Very promising.
- JACQUES LATOUCHE (H.T.)** (C. Mallerin, 1935).—Large flower of orange pink with yellow reverse. In the early summer the colour is vermilion on inside and yellow outside. Vigorous and healthy growth. 4/- each.
Buds coppery red, opening to coppery carmine flowers. Old blooms fade to pink.
- JEAN COTE (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1936).—Large buds which open to magnificent, very double flowers which last a long time when cut. Colour old gold shade, darker at the centre. Strong growth and shiny foliage. 5/- each.
Rather short buds, opening to fully double flowers of good colour. Very promising.
- LADY RACHAEL VERNEY (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1935).—An unusually good buttonhole rose of refined form and colouring. Colour is a subtle blending of rose madder and glowing cerise pink, shading at the base to lemon. High centred bud and strongly scented. The stem is very stout and the foliage deep green. Delightful by artificial light. 4/- each.
Long buds, opening to splendidly shaped blooms of 25 petals. Attractive even amongst many other pink sorts.
- LEONTINE CONTENOT (H.T.)** (Ketten Bros., 1935).—Joanna Hill x Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Long, pointed bud, carried on stiff stem, opening into a flower of sunflower yellow, slightly suffused and bordered with vivid pink, changing to buttercup yellow when fully developed, the outer petals being of a clearer shade. The flower is large and full (45-50 petals), the growth vigorous, free and erect branching and the foliage free from disease. Very profuse and continuous flowering. 4/- each.
A medium yellow, not particularly outstanding in any way.
- LISBETH PRIM (H.T.)** (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1935).—The flowers are very brilliant copper-cerise red, the outer petals overlaid with blood red and marked with darker blotches. The large, full blooms are richly fragrant and carried on long, stiff stems, while the growth is vigorous and erect. 4/- each.
No copper colour visible so far. Mildews badly. 40 petals.
- LOUIS RODIGER (Hyb. macrantha)** (W. Kordes, 1935).—A hardy variety of strong climbing habit, producing orange yellow flowers in clusters. 4/- each.
Climber. Not flowered yet.
- LOVE (Clb. H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1935).—A splendid decorative climber with healthy foliage. The brilliant scarlet red flowers are borne three to five together and have a strong fragrance. 4/- each.
Not flowered yet.

The modern rose is capable of great improvement.

LUCY NICOLAS (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1935).—Large, full flower of copper coloured coral pink with a gold shaded reflex colour which does not alter with age. Very strong growth and dark green foliage free from disease. Very floriferous. 5/- each.

Vigorous growth and most attractive colour. 35 long, narrow petals.

MADAME BERTHE DE FORGE (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1935).—Beautiful buds borne singly on strong stems of reddish orange opening to cup-shaped flowers of orange coral flushed copper salmon. The open flowers take the form of a Cactus Dahlia and are continuous in flowering. 4/- each.

A very promising decorative of 25-30 petals.

MADAME HELENE PARMENTIER (Pernt.) (J. Sauvageot, 1935).—A rose of two distinct colours, the interior of the petal is capucine red and orange passing to salmon-rose and the exterior is a beautiful, pure golden yellow. The bud is long and opens to a fairly full flower. Beautiful foliage and vigorous growth. 4/- each.

Blooms of 15-20 petals which fade to flesh pink with a golden suffusion.

MADAME J. M. FRUCTUS (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1935).—Strong, hardy, free growing bush with beautiful dark green, disease resisting foliage. The salmon-coral buds are borne singly on strong stems and open into well built, cup shaped flowers of carmine satin shaded with salmon on a yellow base. Always in flower. 4/- each.

Good colour and growth. After the style of Korovo. Promising. 40-50 petals.

MADAME ROBERT FORTIN (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1935).—Large, full, cup-shaped flowers of carmine and very fragrant. Strong, erect growth and very floriferous. 4/- each.

Colour after the style of General MacArthur.

MARIA GUARRO (H.T.) (P. Dot. 1935).—Very large, long pointed bud of rosy red opening to a large, full flower, unusually lasting and slightly fragrant. The dark green foliage is abundant and glossy while the growth is very vigorous and upright and the variety very free flowering. 4/- each.

Moderate to good growth with good foliage. Somewhat after the style of Violinista Costa.

MARIE LAVIER (Pernt.) (E. Buatois, 1935).—Orange cadmium bud with reddish yellow inside and edges. The flower is large, full and fragrant becoming salmon yellow when fully open. Vigorous growth and very free flowering. 4/- each.

Looks like a Talisman seedling; fades to almost white.

MATADOR (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1935).—This rose can be called a perfected Etoile de Hollande. The flowers are larger, better formed, and much fuller, having 10-15 more petals. The colour is darker and deeper, being scarlet-crimson with a dark silky sheen on the reverse of the petals, and a maroon shade on the inside, while the flower is very highly perfumed with a real old scent. It is a vigorous, healthy grower, extraordinarily floriferous, with dark green, leathery, disease-resisting foliage. 5/- each.

The colour at first was rather indifferent, but later blooms were all that could be desired. A splendid acquisition.

McGREDY'S CORAL (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936).—The large, pointed, perfectly formed blooms, continuously produced are a unique colour, best described as coral pink, overlaid salmon, with copper shading. Vigorous, free and branching growth. 5/- each.

Like a vastly improved Cherry. 30 petals. Good growth and particularly attractive.

McGREDY'S ORANGE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936).—Full, medium sized flowers with tea perfume, inside and base of petals deep Indian yellow without shading, outside bright orange flushed salmon. Vigorous, free and erect growth. 4/- each.

Like a pale sport of Mrs. Sam. McGredy.

McGREDY'S PINK (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936).—Large blooms, of perfect form and sweetly scented, produced freely and continuously on stiff stems. Colour beautiful bright rose, and as the flowers open the outer petals shade to a pearly cream and pink, with a saffron yellow base. Vigorous, free and branching growth. 4/- each.

Excellent shape, with 50 narrow petals. General impression of old blooms is light pink.

McGREDY'S PRIDE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936).—Large, full flowers, borne freely on long stems, the colour being orange and salmon pink flushed and veined saffron yellow, outside of petals yellow cadmium, flushed flesh pink. 4/- each.

40 long, narrow petals.

MEME BUY (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1935).—Very strong bush with erect branching habit and bronze green foliage which is disease resisting. The coral red bud is carried on a rigid stem, and the large, cup-shaped, double flower is copper coral red, lightly lighted with golden yellow. 4/- each.

60 long, narrow petals, developing to an open bloom of indifferent pink.

MRS. EDWARD LAXTON (H.T.) (Laxton Bros., 1935).—A unique colour combination of old rose and flaming orange. The bloom is well built up with plenty of petals. The habit of growth is similar to Shot Silk, robust, free from disease and very free flowering. 4/- each.

Short, dumpy bud, opening to a full flower of unattractive colour in summer. Moderate growth.

MRS. FRANK VERDEN (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1935).—A fine, full and shapely bloom in soft tones of creamy yellow with a delicious perfume. The petals are of good substance and merge to deep primrose at the base. As the flower unfolds shades of deep butter yellow and apricot overspread the cup-shaped centre. The stems are red-brown with mahogany spines and glossy deep green foliage. 4/- each.

A particularly poor grower.

MRS. OSWALD LEWIS (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1936).—Full flowers of soft canary yellow, outer petals edged flame, deep and perfect in form, carried erect on long stems with attractive growth. Vigorous, very free and continuous flowering; strong, delicious perfume. 4/- each.

A poor grower with blooms of 20 petals.

NINON VALLIN (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1936).—Outside of petals clear

Wanted . . . better roses.

yellow, inside apricot. The foliage is shiny and resistant to disease, and the growth is very perpetual in habit. 5/- each.

Inside petals coppery orange with decided yellow base; outside golden yellow. Most attractive and beautiful. 30 petals.

OLYMPIA (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1935).—Large, full, fragrant, bright red flowers, very freely produced, with upright growth and healthy foliage. 4/- each.

Like E. G. Hill but darker. Very thorny. Sweet scented. 50 petals.

ORANGE RAPTURE (H.T.) (W. Kordes, 1935).—A sport from Rapture and a most valuable addition to the Madame Butterfly offsprings. The light orange pink flowers are rather fuller than Rapture. 4/- each. 35 petals. *Not much orange so far.*

PERCY IZZARD (H.T.) (Robinson, 1936).—Clear deep cream, the broad and massive petals deepening to golden yellow at the base, and shading to pearly pink at the tips. Free and handsome flower and a good grower. 5/- each.

A decorative type with 20 petals. Some blooms were extra good.

PICCARDY (Pernt. Hyb.) (Pernet Ducher, 1936).—A bi-coloured variety, blood red inside and yellow outside, originating from a cross between a Rugosa and a Pernetiana seedling. The character of the Rugosa is strongly retained in the wood spines, growth, and form of flower, while perpetual blooming habit and abundance of flower have been inherited from the Pernetiana parent. 5/- each.

Very like The Queen Alexandra. Looks as if it will die back badly. Very thorny.

PILARIN VILELLA (Pernet.) (P. Dot, 1935).—Saturnine red bud opening to a semi-double flower of brilliant pure yellow orange. Beautiful upright growing tree with glossy, dark green foliage. An excellent and very floriferous plant. 4/- each.

Coppery red bud, opening to coppery carmine flowers. 35 petals.

PRINCESS MARINA (H.T.) (Robinson, 1936).—A perfect shaped flower, delicate apricot shaded and heavily veined salmon, the coppery outer petals stained crimson in the bud, carried on stiff stem. Free and vigorous growth. 5/- each.

Looks like a sport of Mrs. Sam. McGredy.

PROFESSOR DEAUX (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1935).—Golden yellow, striped clear yellow, flowering in abundance on straight stems. The bud is very long and pointed, and the flower double and well perfumed. 5/- each.

Long buds, opening to blooms of 40 petals, inside deep golden orange with outside apricot.

QUEEN ASTRID (H.T.) (M. Leenders, 1935).—Buds persian yellow, opening to flowers of reddish apricot and bronze. The flowers are large, full and fragrant, and are carried on long, strong stems. Strong growth and free flowering. 5/- each.

A very definite acquisition. Extra long buds of 30 petals, while the colour is attractive and novel.

ROSA GALLART (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1935). — Large, long, pointed bud, opening to a large, full flower of rose pink. Large, glossy foliage, with dwarf, robust habit. Free flowerer. 5/- each.
A most beautiful and promising variety. Carmine salmon with long petals.

ROSE D'AMOUR (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1936).—Double flowers, oval in shape, of an extremely intense colour, capucine red on the inside of the petals, and old gold on the outside. Beautiful bronzy, shiny foliage. 5/- each.
A very variable but very beautiful rose of 50 petals. Growth is good with shiny foliage.

ROSINE (H.T.) (L. Lens, 1935).—Bud lemon yellow with red opening to very double flowers of flesh pink with clear salmon background. A free flowering variety with bronze green foliage. 4/- each.
Deep pink, like Pink Pearl, fading to Antoine Mari colour. 60 petals.

SHINING SUN (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1935).—This variety is most floriferous and continuous in bloom. The bud is well formed and pointed. The half open flowers are clear yolk yellow with soft peach on the outer petals and when fully open golden yellow, shading off to dark old gold as the bloom expands. The growth is vigorous, with dark, glossy, bronze foliage. 5/- each.
Very variable. The centre petals are short and narrow. Very promising.

SIGNORA P. PURICELLI (H.T.) (Aicardi Bros., 1934).—Brownish orange bud, opening to a mixture of yellow and salmon. Fragrant, double blooms, freely produced on vigorous plants. This variety is now known in America as "Signora" (pronounced Seen-yora). 5/- each.
A very promising novelty which has given many beautiful blooms and shows no sign of dying back.

SOLEIL D'ORIENT (H.T.) (J. Crobier Fils, 1935).—Beautifully formed, oblong bud, with a large, well developed flower of yellow shaded Indian red, the base of the petals being a beautiful golden yellow. Strong bush with dark green foliage. Very agreeable perfume. 4/- each.
Vigorous climber. Not flowered yet.

SOUV. DE DENIER VAN DER GON (H.T.) (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1935). —Large, fully double flowers of beautiful form and exquisite perfume, being orange yellow shaded coppery red, passing to a golden yellow. Long pointed bud carried on a long, strong stem. The growth is very vigorous and the habit bushy and erect. A very floriferous variety. 4/- each.
A very promising variety with 50 petals.

VIOLINISTA COSTA (Pernt.) (C. Camprubi Nadal, 1935).—Rather large, well formed, sweetly scented flowers of andrinopolis red passing to deep rose pink as the flower opens. Very vigorous growth and large foliage of dark, brilliant green, not liable to disease. 4/- each.
A good novel colour; blooms carry 15-20 petals, while the growth is moderate and very thorny.

A number of other varieties were also imported but so far they have shown no improvement or promise.

A really good new rose gives all-round satisfaction.

New Roses, 1936

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of over one hundred and ten varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that an extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favourable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/6 each, 27/- per dozen.

Postage or freight extra.

ALBERT MAUMENE (Pernet) (J. Sauvageot, 1934), F.3.—Reddish copper buds, opening to golden coppery, semi-double blooms of a very attractive shade. Strong grower and a valuable decorative. Although Pernetiana, it shows no dying back. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

ALEZANE (H.T.) (Pahissa, 1934), F.3. — Very variable, semi-double blooms of reddish brown to pink and apricot. Good growth and free flowering. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

ANNE POULSEN (Hyb. Poly) (Poulsen, 1935), F.3.—Extra large blooms for the type, semi-double, scarlet crimson, in large sprays of 10 to 15 blooms. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

ANTINEA (Pernet) (J. Gaujard, 1934), F.3.—A very beautiful variety after the style of, but rather deeper than, Angele Pernet. The semi-double blooms are variable in coppery orange shades. Good grower and an acquisition. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

BABY ALBERIC (Poly.) (Chaplin Bros., 1932), 2.—Perfectly shaped, miniature, double white blooms, shading to lemon yellow in centre. An acquisition. E. 2/6 each.

BERTHA GORST (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1933), F.3.—A sport from Autumn with larger blooms of crimson cerise. Moderate growth and semi-double flowers. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

BETTER TIMES (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1934), F.3.—Large, double, delicately fragrant, brilliant cerise flowers, produced on long and strong stems. Leathery, dark green foliage and a very free bloomer. A sport of Columbia which has produced excellent blooms, which keep their colour particularly well. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.

BETTY PRIOR (Hyb. Poly.) (D. Prior & Son, 1934), F.3.—Dark carmine flowers approximately 4in. across, produced in large clusters on strong, upright stems, the colour being retained till the petals fall. Perpetual flowering and fragrant, with strong and very vigorous growth and mildew resisting foliage. E. 2/6 each.

CARILLON (H.T.) (J. H. Nicolas, 1935), 3.—Long pointed buds of orange scarlet, opening to deep coral overcast with orange, inner petals irregularly aranged. Branching habit and glossy green foliage. A very attractive decorative. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

Rouge Mallerin is a beauty.

CARMELITA (H.T.) (F. Spanbauer, 1933), F.3.—Vivid red, semi-double flowers, which fade to cerise. A vigorous grower and an attractive novel colour. E. 2/6 each.

CHRISTOPHER STONE (H.T.) (Robinson, 1935), F.3.—Bright velvety scarlet, the colour being held from bud to fall. The petals are large, very wide and of great substance. The growth is extra vigorous, firm and upright, while the foliage is rich green, large and disease resistant. Free flowerer and strong perfume. Often up to exhibition standard when well grown. E. 2/6 each.

CLB. CHARLES P. KILHAM (H.T.) (Morse, 1933), 5.—Orient red. A weak growing, climbing sport, in which 90% revert to dwarf. 2/6 each.

CLB. DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (Pernet) (Allen, 1934), 5.—Rosy orange. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/6 each.

CLB. MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pernet), 5.—Orange, apricot and yellow. E. 2/6 each.

CLB. MRS. E. P. THOM (Pernet) (Dixie Rose Nursery), 6.—Yellow. E. 2/6 each.

CLB. PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.), 6.—Gold, orange and red. E. 2/6 each.

The last three varieties should be valuable acquisitions.

CRIMSON GLORY (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1935), F.3.—Large buds, opening into full, well formed, fragrant blooms of a deep, vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red and finished with a soft velvety nap. Vigorous growth and spreading habit. This summer the plants have shown some mildew, but the performance otherwise is so outstanding that we consider it the best red variety sent out for thirty years. Very highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.

DOREEN THORN (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1934), 3.—Semi-double, deep glowing pink flowers of large size and good shape. E. 2/6 each.

ECLIPSE (H.T.) (Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large, long pointed, deep gold bud, opening into a large, semi-double flower of cadmium yellow. Very vigorous, branching and free blooming. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.

ELLI KNAB (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1934), F.3.—Outside petals deep rosy pink with inner face of pale pink heavily veined. The flowers are double and of excellent shape, well up to exhibition standard. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

EMPRESS (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros. Ltd., 1933), F.3.—Semi-double, cerise blooms of good shape. The growth is strong and healthy. A good garden rose. E. 2/6 each.

FEU PERNET DUCHER (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Deep yellow, double blooms of unusual size and splendid shape. The outer petals often show a light marking of carmine which adds to the beauty of an already beautiful variety. The growth is vigorous and branching with rather small foliage, but the bloom is of champion exhibition standard. This variety was selected by Madame Pernet Ducher from the seedlings of Mons. C. Mallerin (at his request) to bear the name of her late husband. Mons. C. Mallerin in this way paid an eloquent tribute to the world's greatest Rose hybridist. E. 2/6 each.

GARTENDIREKTOR OTTO LINNE (Lambertiana) (P. Lambert, 1934), 4 or 5.—Strong, upright, bushy growth, more like a flowering shrub and should be treated in this way. Flowers in large clusters, with 20-35 blooms on strong stems, carried above the foliage. Colour dark rosy pink on a creamy white ground with a darker border. Always in bloom. E. 2/6 each.

GEORGES PAQUEL (Pernet) (M. Leenders & Co., 1934), F.3.—Large and well formed bloom of saffron yellow. Vigorous growth. A very refined show bloom with 35 petals, somewhat like Fontanelle. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

GLOAMING (H.T.) (J. H. Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large buds carried on long, rigid stems, opening to large, semi-double flowers of soft satiny pink heavily laden with salmon and amber. Vigorous and branching growth and a delightful fragrance. A very attractive variety. E. 2/6 each.

HEATHER PATON (H.T.) (Austin & McAslan Ltd., 1934), F.3.—Semi-double, attractive flowers of glowing carmine, deepening towards the centre. Strong, upright growth with good foliage. E. 2/6 each.

JANET MORRISON (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1936), 5.—This fine pillar rose of vigorous growth has been well proved at "Glenara." It carries its large, red, full flowers, which are free and perpetual, on long stems. The flowers last unusually well in water, making it most valuable as a cut flower, apart from its striking effect on the plant. A seedling from Black Boy. E. 2/6 each.

JOSEPH PERNET D'ANNEMASSE (Pernet) (J. Gaujard, 1934), 3.—Large, semi-double blooms, carried on long, strong stems. The colour is vivid coppery salmon, which like all of the type, varies considerably. Vigorous, upright growth, with moderately healthy foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

KARDINAL (H.T.) (Max. Krause, 1934), F.2.—Buds blackish red, opening to fiery scarlet, double blooms. The growth is very poor, and it is almost impossible to get propagating material. 2/6 each.

KATHARINE PECHTOLD (H.T.) (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1934), F.3.—Pointed buds of old gold and bronzy orange, opening to full, shapely flowers of a lovely coppery orange flushed with rose and gold, and having a sweet clove-pink fragrance. The plants are bushy and bloom freely and continuously. E. 2/6 each.

KURT SCHOLZ (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1934), 2.—A refined exhibition flower of scarlet crimson colour. Growth has been rather disappointing this season, but may improve in this respect. The flower by itself is all that could be desired. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

LEADING LADY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1935), F.3.—Almost ivory white in bud stage, opening to soft pink blooms, which are sweetly perfumed. 80 petals. Looks like a pink sport of Dame Edith Helen. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/6 each.

LIEBESBOTE (H.T.) (C. Weigand, 1934), F.3.—Crimson scarlet flowers without shadings, which are large, full, well formed, and sweetly scented. Vigorous and healthy growth, free branching habit. E. 2/6 each.

LUIS BRINAS (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1934), F.3.—Short buds, opening slowly

to a fully double, starry, orange copper flower. When fully open the flower is soft old rose flushed with gold. A vigorous, upright growing tree, moderately fragrant. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

MADAME ALBERT GILLES (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Oval, orange coral bud, carried on long, straight stems. Large, semi-double flower, opening to a beautiful brilliant rose-coral colour. Vigorous and erect growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

MADAME EMILE DALOZ (H.T.) (H. Sauvageot, 1934), F.3.—A true self colour. Large, loose flower resembling a Paeony. The flowers are clean, satiny pink, with a wonderful fragrance. 30-40 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

MADAME JOSEPH PERRAUD (Pernet) (Pernet Ducher, 1934), F.2.—Nasturtium orange in the bud, changing with age to nasturtium buff with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petal. Long, slender buds, opening into large, full flowers with a sweet fragrance. Poor growth, which is rather a matter of great regret, as the blooms are one of the most beautiful amongst the Pernetiana class. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

MADGE PRIOR (Poly.) (D. Prior, 1934), 2.—Single blooms produced in large clusters on strong, upright stems. Colour brilliant claret with white eye. The dark green foliage is mildew resistant and the growth vigorous. A very free flowering variety. E. 2/6 each.

MAISON PERNET DUCHER (Pernet) (Pernet Ducher, 1934), 3.—Refined blooms of splendid show form. The summer colour is salmon flesh and the growth moderate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

MARJORIE PALMER (H.W.) (A. Clark, 1936), F.3.—An ideal bedding rose of sturdy, compact growth. Continuously in bloom, its sweetly scented flowers of rich, rosy pink charm and delight, and with healthy, glossy foliage, ensure its popularity. Very fine for a massed effect and a well proved favourite at "Glenara." E. 2/6 each.

MILDRED CANT (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons Ltd., 1935), F.2.—Rich, velvety crimson flushed with dark maroon flowers, which are moderately large. The buds are well shaped and the growth moderate. Sweetly scented. An exhibition rather than a garden variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

MRS. L. B. CODDINGTON (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1933), F.3.—Deep rosy salmon blooms with large petals. Growth strong and upright, with good foliage. E. 2/6 each.

MRS. NORRIS M. AGNEW (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1934), 3.—Clear pink, shapely, double blooms, and good vigorous branching growth. This variety has improved considerably on its first performance. E. 2/6 each.

OLIVE COOK (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co. Ltd., 1934), 2.—Extra large, white, very double flowers, which were somewhat flat on the young plants. Blooms last well when cut. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

PAULETTE (H.W.) (E. Buatois, 1934), F.2.—A dwarf Wichuraiana hybrid with good growth and foliage. Flower fully double, very fragrant, and opening well and borne in clusters of 8 to 15 blossoms. The colour is saffron yellow, passing to yellow-white when fully expanded. E. 2/6 each.

PHYLLIS GOLD (H.T.) (Robinson, 1935), F.2.—Semi-double blooms with large petals, of good substance, pure yellow, keeping its colour well in cool weather. Growth has been rather disappointing this season, but it will probably do better in cooler climates. 2/6 each.

PRESIDENT VAN OOST (H.T.) (L. Lens, 1934), F.3.—Orange yellow bud, opening to a large, double, golden yellow flower, carried on long, strong stems. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

PRINCESS ROYAL (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1935), F.3.—Huge, shell shaped petals, forming a very large flower of glowing light rose, developing to hydrangea pink, and having the true old rose fragrance. Not outstanding so far. E. 2/6 each.

ROUGE MALLERIN (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Pointed buds of brilliant red, opening to a full flower of 40 to 45 petals, of good, high pointed centre. Vigorous and upright growth and healthy green foliage. Very fragrant old damask perfume. A particularly good variety. E. 2/6 each.

SAMUEL PEPYS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons Ltd., 1934), F.2.—Creamy lemon flowers of great substance and sweet fragrance. A well built show flower of 50 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

SENORA GARI (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1934), 2.—Lovely orange buds, opening to semi-double flowers of buff-apricot. There is just a hint of a pinkish tint on the petals when the bloom is fully open. A very beautiful variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

SHEELAGH BAIRD (Poly.) (F. Cant, 1934), 2.—Shell-pink ground overlaid rich rose-pink, with yellow at base of petals. The flowers are small and full and are carried erect in large trusses, while the growth is vigorous and disease resisting. E. 2/6 each.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Co., 1935), F.3.—A sport of President Herbert Hoover, with all its wonderful plant qualities. The colour is blood red, toning to cerise red in centre. A most striking new red of unusual colour. E. 2/6 each.

TEXAS GOLD (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Co., 1935), F.3.—A yellow sport from President Herbert Hoover, which has attracted considerable attention in the United States. The colour is very variable, often reverting to the parent, while at other times it is quite yellow. Does not greatly impress on its present performance. 2/6 each.

TOKEN (H.T.) (Montgomery Co., 1933), 3.—The full, double flowers, are a single-toned glowing orange. A free bloomer with an upright habit of growth and glossy green, disease resistant foliage. Aged blooms fade to pale pink. E. 2/6 each.

WILLIAM MOORE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1935), F.3.—Very large, full blooms of perfect shape, with high pointed centre and very sweetly scented. The colour is a beautiful soft, even toned carmine pink, shading to a deeper pink as the blooms age. Recommended as a perfect exhibition rose and producing blooms of perfect formation throughout the entire season. An excellent variety with 30 petals. E. 2/6 each.

New Australian Rose



WARRAWEE (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1936).—Extra long pointed buds of clear rosy salmon, which when open disclose an inner face of silvery pink fading to lighter shades. The colours are clean and attractive and are very effective under artificial light, thus enhancing the value of the flower for decorative purposes. The blooms are held regally on strong, upright stems, while the growth generally is extra vigorous, which is rather unusual in modern roses. On the main stems, by the time the centre flower is ready to open, bud tipped lateral shoots are already inches long, so that the supply of blooms is almost continuous. When generously treated, the blooms will be well up to exhibition standard, but as the petals vary from 25 to 50, the flowers often open rather readily. The fragrance is that of the old clove pink, while the bronze tinted young shoots develop into robust foliage so necessary for useful garden decoration. Warrawee is the first Australian rose to win the honour of coming under the new American Plant Patent Act where it has been granted Patent No. 140. In the last two years Warrawee has been awarded the first prize for Best Seedling Rose and Bronze Medal (the highest award) by the National Rose Society of New South Wales. Strong plants, 2/6 each, postage or freight extra.

Warrawee has been thoroughly tested for seven years.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1936. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 171 to 175 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 30 inches apart.

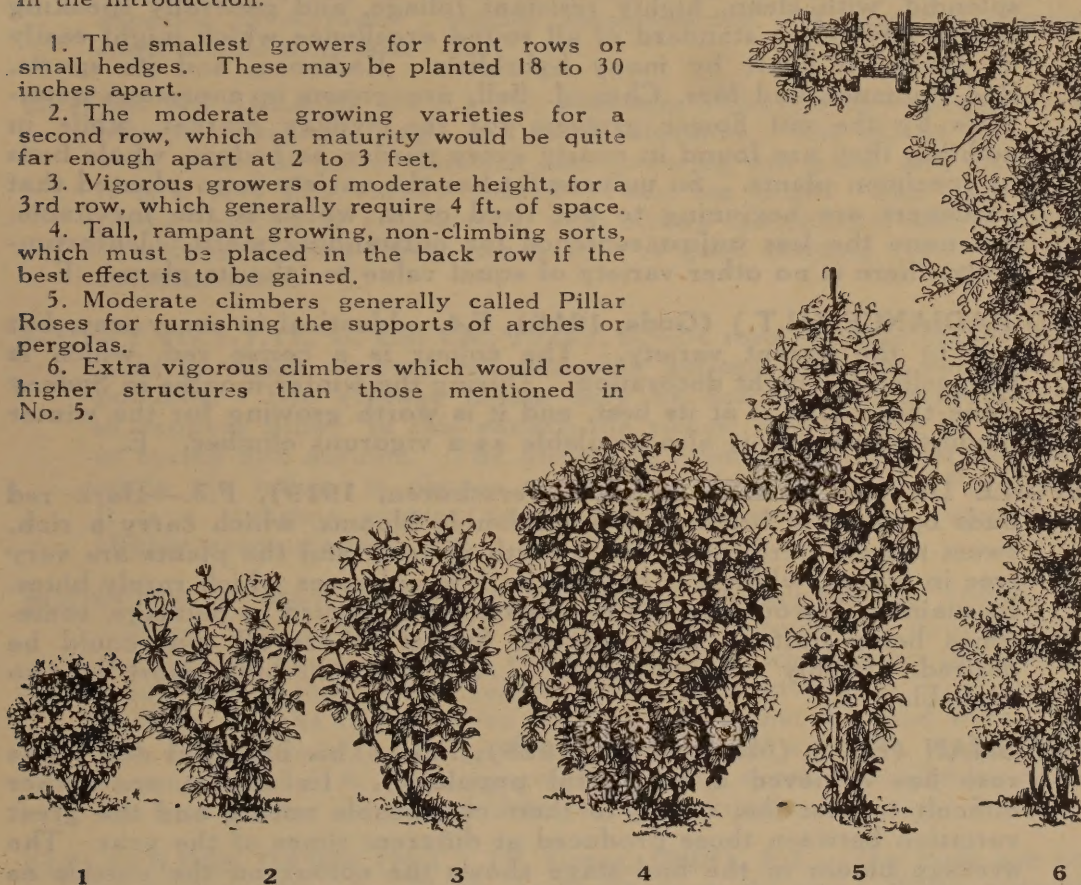
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts, which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates.

Plant low growers in the front rows.

In addition, several small orders packed in separate parcels and then tied together for despatch in one consignment are not entitled to hundred rates unless at least 50 plants are included in each parcel. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking and cost of packing are reduced to a minimum, as packing is not charged extra. Postage or freight is additional, but as a new and complicated Postal rate is now in force clients are advised to allow extra remittance with definite instructions as to (a) cutting out the full amount with extra plants, (b) returning balance in stamps, or (c) holding surplus to credit of account.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—Silvery pink interior with carmine pink reverse. The average blooms are of a somewhat hooded type but are so freely produced on long strong stems all through the season that the variety has achieved a really wonderful popularity. When well grown, quite long pointed blooms may be cut fully equal to exhibition standard, particularly in the autumn months. The flowers are richly fragrant with the sweet or damask perfume which is recognised as the highest form of fragrance. The growth is splendid, with clean, highly resistant foliage, and generally speaking the variety sets a standard of all round excellence which might easily be taken to heart by many hybridists. Radiance, and its sports, Red Radiance and Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, are grown in enormous quantities by the cut flower growers for the Sydney market, while in addition they are found in nearly every garden as hedges, whole beds or specimen plants. So universally has the variety been planted that gardeners are beginning to get tired of it, which is the inevitable, but none the less unjust sentence for outstanding merit. Unfortunately, there is no other variety of equal value to take its place. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—Identical in every way, but one to the parent variety. The colour is a cerise red, which is unexcelled for night decoration. During the winter months in Sydney Zone the colour is at its best, and it is worth growing for the winter blooms alone. It is also available as a vigorous climber. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double blooms, which carry a rich, sweet muscat perfume. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom, while it is one of the few red roses which rarely blues. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A strong climbing sport is also available. E.

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929), F.3.—This beautiful decorative rose has achieved a wonderful popularity. Its shades are rather difficult to describe, owing to their changeable nature and the great variation between those produced at different times of the year. The average bloom in the bud stage shows the colour on the outside as buttercup yellow, but as the bloom opens the inner face discloses a deep coppery red which changes to pink or gold as the bloom ages. Occasionally the blooms open quite yellow, but this appears to be usually the case on young plants in cool weather and for their first flowering. The blooms are semi-double and open into a charming decorative flower in most unusual shades. They are produced on long, firm stems and carry a decided sweet perfume unusual in a rose of this colouring. The colour of all except white roses may be greatly intensified by the use of Sulphate of Iron applied to the soil. It may be crushed and lightly sprinkled on the surface at the rate of a level dessertspoonful to a square yard well watered in, or the same quantity may be dissolved in three gallons of water and used as a liquid manure. E.

Roses are listed according to number sold last year.

E. G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1928), F.3.—Immense, fully double flowers of rich scarlet, opening to deeper red as the blooms develop. In hot, dry weather the colour becomes more dazzling, while it rarely blues under any conditions. The flowers last well when cut and are borne on long, strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The perfume is a faint damask type. Named after an honoured grower and producer of new varieties in U.S.A.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1930), F.3.—Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. Occasionally the blooms are up to exhibition standard, but as a decorative variety it rivals Talisman and in our opinion is much superior to Autumn. Highly recommended. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

EDITOR McFARLAND (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Large, double blooms of refined shape and good substance. The colour is a deep, even shade of pink. Growth and flowering are good, and altogether it is a very fine variety indeed. Faint tea scent. This variety has proved extremely satisfactory, with strong constitution and high-class exhibition blooms freely produced. A good bedding type. Highly recommended. E.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926), 3.—A rose of many colour variations in which coppery red and pink appear mixed in varying proportions. The average bloom may be described in general terms as coppery pink. In this variety the richest colours will be obtained in spring and autumn. The growth is splendid and almost thornless, while the foliage is disease resistant. Although partly Pernetiana, it is a vigorous grower and a telling decorative for competition. Highly recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Extra long pointed buds, opening to semi-double or double, richly tea scented blooms of deep cadmium yellow, which keep their colour much better than other yellow sorts. The growth is vigorous and upright, but the flower stems are often somewhat thin and wiry. Still, it is one of the very best garden and decorative varieties, and is highly recommended. A very vigorous climbing sport is available, and is the best yellow climber to date in our opinion. E.

(10) GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928), F.3.—The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is vigorous with distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. On young or unduly forced plants the blooms are likely to come misshapen, but in spite of these faults Golden Dawn is a show rose of the highest order, while it is a first-class garden rose as well. Where the colour comes somewhat pale it may be wonderfully improved by a liquid manure made by dissolving a level dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron in three gallons of water. This may be applied to the soil every three months during the growing season. The average number of petals is 45, while the perfume is a rich tea scent. Golden Dawn has won its way by sheer merit into the front rank in Europe, America and Australia. E.

- MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.)** (Hicks, 1916), F.4.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. From an almost unknown variety this has become one of the most popular garden varieties in the list. A climbing sport provides a new shade in that section. Highly recommended. E.
- UNA WALLACE (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1921), F.4.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Its perfect shape makes it an ideal exhibition rose, while it is high in garden qualities as well. Highly recommended. E.
- McGREY'S SCARLET (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Sons, 1930), 3.—As far as this climate is concerned the name is most inappropriate. So far from being scarlet, the best colour is a bright reddish cerise of quite an attractive shade. In quality of bloom it is a particularly fine variety with extra long petals and when well grown is up to champion form. The growth is very good, while the petals range round 28 to 30. Faint tea scent. Highly recommended. E.
- SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. Makes a splendid tall hedge and is invaluable when planted on the windy side, thus providing protection for less vigorous varieties. E.
- HADLEY (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rich crimson blooms of full petalage making for a long lasting flower when out, and for this reason it is practically the only red rose grown by the cut flower trade in Sydney. Unfortunately, it is inclined to blue in the autumn or cool weather but the colour is enhanced by warm, dry conditions. Like a number of other varieties, it appears to lose constitution in some districts, but where it does well it finds many supporters. The habit is free and branching, while the growth is good. Plants weakened by overwatering or excessive rain will sometimes mildew badly, but generally speaking the foliage is clean. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.
- MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. At times the colour fades, but just as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. There are several varieties all rather closely expressing the same idea, and where only a few plants are required it is not advisable to select more than one of the family. Lady Sylvia and Lady Love resemble Madame Butterfly very closely. Rapture is slightly darker, John C. M. Mensing has a little more pink in the colour, while Annie Laurie carries a few more petals. All are good varieties. E.
- ROSE MARIE (H.T.)** (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—The long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume highly appreciated by most growers. An extremely vigorous climber is listed in that section. E.

- (10) **MRS. WARREN E. LENON (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill & Co., 1924), F.3.—Large, long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers, which are reddish carmine and very fragrant and frequently up to a high exhibition standard. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. This lovely rose is winning fresh admirers every year. Sweet. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. As an all round rose Madame Abel Chatenay is a standing challenge to very many modern varieties which are frequently discarded within five years of their dissemination. E.

- (20) **KOROVO (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1931), 3.—Clear salmon pink, double blooms of good shape and very freely produced. One of the best introductions for many years with extra strong growth and healthy foliage. In our opinion, this variety is superior to Madame Segond Weber. Highly recommended. E.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—A particularly fine exhibition and garden variety with primrose yellow blooms of perfect form, substance and size. The growth is good, and in every respect this is an acquisition. Highly recommended. E.

CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Rich scarlet with crimson shades which keep their quality very well under usual conditions though sometimes there is a tendency for some of the flowers to go cerise. The buds are long and pointed, opening into flowers of splendid shape of highest exhibition standard. The growth is good and in every way this is a very fine variety. Light tea scent. Highly recommended. E.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation (according to the raiser) is "Yew-pritchard." E.

MALAR ROS (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.3.—A strong, upright type, with free branching and flowering habit. Buds are large and pointed, and open to glorious, large blooms of dark red, sometimes

with a glistening sheen of crimson. Unusually rich perfume of old rose. A first class, all purpose variety, and well up to exhibition standard; may be considered an improved Hadley. Highly recommended. E.

DR. HAWKESWORTH (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1927), F.3.—Medium sized, double, rich crimson flowers, somewhat after the style of Hoosier Beauty, with the same rich damask scent. The growth is good, with healthy foliage, while the colour rarely blues. Recommended. E.

COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich, sweet perfume. Unfortunately, this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. As in Madame Butterfly, there are many sports of Columbia of somewhat similiar appearance. August Noack, Europa, and Frau Luise Lindecke are sometimes quite dark, almost a light red. Lucinda, Columbia Supreme, New Columbia, Scott's Columbia, Rose Hill, Silver Columbia and J. K. B. Roos vary slightly from the original, but in our testing, Briarcliff appears to be more free from the crippled flower tendency than the parent. B.H.M.Mt.P.R.S.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.3.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much stronger. The surname is pronounced in Holland as "Fer-skewren." Recommended. Tea. E.

(30) BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia identical in nearly every respect but flowering more often without the crippled condition of the bud and flower experienced with the older variety. The colour is brilliant pink with splendidly shaped blooms of ample petalage. It is a very full flowering sort and possesses the same rich, sweet fragrance of the parent. Where any deformed blooms are experienced we recommend giving plants a liquid manure made of a handful of sulphate of ammonia to four gallons of water just as the buds begin to break. B.H.M.Mt.P.R.S.

(30) SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—May be described as coppery salmon pink though necessarily somewhat variable. The blooms are rather short like many others of Pernetiana origin, but for garden or house decoration are very effective. The growth is

Pres. H. Hoover is a winner.

rather low but dense, while the glossy green foliage is a distinct adjunct. The perfume is described as Attar of Rose. A strong climbing sport locally raised is now available. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Growth vigorous, with free branching habit and clear green foliage. Superb long bud carried on erect stem. The petals are of good substance. Flower large, fairly full, and fruit scented, of intense yellow shaded ochre. Very free and most continuous in bloom. An acquisition to the yellow class. It is a bushy rather than a tall grower. Recommended. E.

FASCINATION (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1927), F.4.—Rosy cerise shaded yellow with about 30 petals of good quality. The shape is very good, while the bloom aptly justifies its name. It is extremely vigorous in growth, with free branching habit and is a garden rose of a very high order. Strong fruit scent. Highly recommended. E.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—Silvery pink on the inside of petals, with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. The blooms often are so large as to be coarse and many dislike it on this account. B.R.S.

PICTURE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932), F.3.—Medium sized blooms with 24 clear rose pink petals. Very fine shape and free flowering. Tea scent. This is an ideal bedding type and must reach a higher place in the list if quality is appreciated. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (A. Clark, 1924), F.4.—This is one of the first dwarf, ever-blooming, second generation descendants from *Rosa Gigantea*. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the terracotta pink colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for Spring, Autumn and Winter blooming. The blooms carry 15 to 20 petals; pruning should be very light. The climbing sport is highly recommended. Tea. E.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929), F.2.—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour quality is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. Growth is medium and the petals vary considerably, often making a high class show flower, and at other times semi-double only. The climbing sport promises to be one of the best red climbers available. The word "Scented" is an essential part of the name to distinguish it from the Daily Mail (Madame E. Herriot) sent out in 1913. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927), 2.—Rich cerise pink of a particularly vivid shade, fading to a pale pink in the open flower. The blooms, though semi-double, are capable of show standard at times, but as a garden rose it is one of the most outstanding introductions for some years. The growth is vigorous and branching, with healthy foliage far beyond the average. Highly recommended. E.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

- (40) **GRENOBLE (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Double, scarlet red blooms of splendid shape, produced most freely on a vigorous, healthy bush. Recommended as an acquisition to the red garden section. Tea. E.
- GIPSY LASS (H.T.)** (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—Rich scarlet-crimson, double, globular flowers of medium size and tall, upright growth. A welcome addition to the red garden roses. Highly recommended. Very sweet scent. E.
- (40) **CHARLES H. RIGG (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1931), F.3.—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance, and frequently up to exhibition standard. Good healthy growth. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.
- MABEL TURNER (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1923), 4.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm, deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended as a very fine exhibition variety and a good garden sort as well. Faint tea. E.
- ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The only fault is mildew. Tea scent. E.
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1928), F.3.—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon. The blooms are carried on long upright stems, and are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 25 petals. Recommended. E.
- McGREY'S TRIUMPH (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1934), F.3.—Geranium red, heavily flushed with orange. Blooms are large and of perfect form, but open rather early, as they only carry about 20 to 25 petals. Plants are of strong growth though somewhat low and branching. A beautiful variety. Recommended. E.
- MADAME SECOND WEBER (H.T.)** (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of large size and good shape. Growth appears to be weakening, and we consider Korovo a better variety.
- MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.
- LADY HILLINGDON (T.)** (Shawyer, 1910), F.4.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose if not pruned too heavily. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.
- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.)** (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This

Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.



TALISMAN.

A Sensation in Fancy Coloured Roses.

Block by courtesy of Dr. J. Horace McFarland.

NEW ROSERY

BOTANIC GARDENS

SYDNEY



This unique scheme, surrounding the Nellie Stewart Memorial, was planted in August, 1935. Careful preparation of an otherwise poor soil by the Curator, Mr. G. Hawkey, has resulted in amazing growth. Each bed contains one variety only, and the colours are carefully blended to give a spectacular massed effect.

Sydney Harbour foreshores are of sandstone formation and the natural soil has very little plant food. Heavier loam was introduced from the outer suburbs and enriched with animal manure and a liberal supply of bone dust.

Some 1,100 plants supplied by this Company were used, and since the first Spring following, the Rose Garden has been the centre of attraction for many thousands of visitors.

variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, and may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. Quite scentless. E.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925), 3.—Quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches, but if the buds are picked when about to open they develop and last well in the house. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. This variety is coming into prominence for table decorations and has caused considerable attention at a number of leading Horticultural Shows. E.

(50) MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 4.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over forty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt. and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea Scent.

AROMA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Bright red flowers of semi-double character resembling in a number of respects *Etoile de Hollande*. The name is quite appropriate as the variety possesses a rich, sweet fragrance, while it is a good average grower, and a free blooming variety as well. Highly recommended. E.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—At its best it is a rich scarlet crimson flushed with maroon, but too often the colour is spoiled by blueing. The flowers are of good shape and size but the colour weakness spoils it for garden purposes in all except Brisbane and Rockhampton zones where the fault is not so apparent. Fragrant.

COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.) (Leenders & Co., 1932), 3.—Coppery salmon, semi-double flowers, of particularly high quality when well grown. The growth is fairly vigorous and the blooms are freely produced. This variety deserves full points for novelty, while many of the blooms are of champion exhibition quality. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the

Wood Ashes make for better foliage.

popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety, while it is also called Salmon Radiance in Queensland. A vigorous climbing sport is also listed. E.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (W. E. B. Archer, 1926), 4.—Light crimson flowers, semi-double to double, of splendid shape in the bud form, opening to loose blooms which keep their colour particularly well. The growth is extremely vigorous with branching habit and nearly always in bloom. Unfortunately, there is very little perfume. In other respects this is a very welcome addition to garden varieties, while it makes a vigorous and attractive hedge. E.

MARY HART (H.T.) (G. B. Hart, 1931), F.3.—A red sport of Talisman, and like the parent very variable. At its best the colour is glistening crimson-scarlet flushed orange, and fading to deep carmine. Unfortunately, there are times when the colours blue badly and the blooms are anything but pleasing. 20 to 30 petals and damask perfume. E.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite as dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. A promising exhibition and garden variety, but not recommended for light sandy soils. Sweet. E.

(60) MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.) (L. Lens, 1932), 3.—Plants are vigorous and branching. Blooms in bud stage are very long and pointed, opening into perfectly shaped, pure white blooms of about 40 petals. A welcome addition to our whites. Recommended. E.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good, with a bushy branching habit and a strong constitution. Faint Tea. Recommended. E.

W. E. CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929), F.3.—Well shaped flowers of carmine crimson with a very definite exhibition value. Occasional blooms may come divided but this is not general unless unduly forced. Growth is strong, with moderate foliage, and the variety is already a welcome addition to the show garden section. The perfume is not very strong but otherwise it is a particularly fine sort though rather liable to mildew. E.

OLIVER MEE (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson, 1927), F.3.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to light salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching, though rather low and spreading. Sweetly scented. Highly recommended. E.

RAPTURE (H.T.) (Traendly & Schenck, 1926), F.3.—Sport of Madame Butterfly. Flower medium size, somewhat deeper pink than Madame Butterfly, borne singly on long stem. Like parent in habit of growth, but stronger. Recommended. E.

J. C. THORNTON (H.T.) (Bees, Ltd., 1927), 3.—A glowing crimson scarlet rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized and, unfortunately, have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free from mildew. Recommended. E.

PRINCE FELIX DE LUXEMBOURG (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1930), F.4.—Velvety carmine red which does not blue readily. The flowers are made up of 30 to 35 petals, while the growth is good and the foliage healthy. Sometimes the blooms could be fairly described as crimson. A good garden rose. Sweet fruit scent. Recommended. E.

GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by blueing but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Sons, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. Semi-double. Sweet. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLAN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft, silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

(70) **RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun, while the stems are often weak. Tea. E.

QUEENSLAND BEAUTY (H.T.) (Alderton & Williams, 1934), F.3.—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. This variety was first found in Queensland about four years ago and has since been reported in several other places. The plants are identical in growth and foliage to the parent. The colour is deep rose pink in the bud stage, but when open the inner face of the petals show various shades of flesh pink which contrast with the deeper colour on the outside of the petal. Colour variable at different seasons of the year. Light tea perfume. Recommended. E.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. The state of Indiana in U.S.A. has long been known as the "Hoosier State" and as this rose was raised in Lafayette, Indiana, the name is most appropriate. Rich damask fragrance. E.

OSWALD SIEPER (H.T.) (M. Krause, 1932), 2.—A beautiful white with sulphur yellow centre, possessing ideal form, stiff large petals, large, full flowers, carried on strong, erect stems. A really fine show flower carrying 30 to 35 petals on young plants. E.

MRS. GEORGE GEARY (H.T.) (Burbage Nurseries, 1929), F.3.—Rich deep pink flowers of 45 petals and with excellent shape quite up to

exhibition standard. The colour is variable according to the season and sometimes merges towards a bright red, while in the cool weather there is occasionally just a hint of an orange colour flushing through the darker shades. The growth is good though the flower stems are sometimes on the weak side. Recommended. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LADY SYLVIA (H.T.) (W. Stevens Ltd., 1927), F.3.—A sport from the well-known Madame Butterfly. It resembles its parent in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the shades are intensified and are more lively. Sweet scent. E.

AMBASSADOR (H.T.) (Premier Rose Garden, 1933), F.3.—A salmon pink sport of Talisman with decided orange base. Plants are identical with the parent, and this rose promises to be one of the very best of the Talisman sports. Highly recommended. E.

McGREDY'S YELLOW (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—This variety has shown definite improvement. Flowers in bud stage are yellow, opening into large, well formed blooms of a distinct lemon yellow shade. 30 petals. Growth is quite good. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. Scentless. E.

GRENADIER (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1930), 3.—Currant red shaded scarlet, but unfortunately it is not a very vivid shade so far, but may be better in a cooler climate. The plant possesses good growth and is in other respects quite satisfactory. Recommended. 45 petals. H.M.Mts.

(80) **J. K. B. ROOS (H.T.)** (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—This rose has surpassed our expectations with its healthy and free flowering habit. The colour is silvery pink, becoming much more intense in autumn. Blooms open well and are highly perfumed. Recommended. E.

DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuously produced through the season. Immense blooms, semi-double, with very large, rather narrow petals, giving the impression of a semi-double Paeony. A very beautiful variety which is being overlooked. E.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. E.

BUSYBODY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), F.2.—Rich orange yellow, tea scented, semi-double blooms, freely produced on rather low growing plants. During the autumn and winter months the colour deepens to coppery shades. E.

HILDA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1929), 3.—Deep imperial pink on outside of petal with an inner face of coppery salmon, fading in the outer petals to a lighter shade. The blooms are quite full and are often of a very high exhibition standard. Growth is good but the colour often gets very hard and is then not attractive. At its best is a very beautiful variety. A.M.P.S.

Cut Roses very early in the day.

- BILLY BOILER (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.
- EVERT VAN DYK (H.T.)** (G. A. van Rossem, 1931), F.3.—Large, full, clear carmine pink flowers. Apparently a seedling of Columbia. E.
- SOUVENIR (H.T.)** (A. N. Pierson, 1930), F.3.—Another sport of Talisman. The blooms seem to be fuller than the parent (65 petals), and the colour in bud is a deep golden yellow. As the blooms open they reveal a clear yellow which holds extremely well. E.
- ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is a good rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.
- SERGEANT ULMANN (H.T.)** (Ch. Mallerin, 1932), F.3.—Extra strong grower with good foliage. Semi-double crimson, fading to a clean red. 15 to 18 petals. This is the best of the Hawlmark Crimson class in our opinion. E.
- (90) EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1930), F.4.—Large white pointed blooms, not as full as Mrs. C. Lamplough, and less liable to ball in wet weather. A good exhibition variety. E.
- K. of K. (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers, while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed, but it is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. A good garden and decorative variety. Light, sweet scent. E.
- LUNA (H.T.)** (Poulsen, 1925), 4.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow or white flowers. The blooms are large, of good form, and produced on strong, erect stems. Performing very well as an exhibition variety. Splendid long buds. This variety has been overlooked. Tea. E.
- PRESIDENT MACIA (H.T.)** (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—Shapely buds opening to good flowers, carrying 30 petals. Outside the colour is deep pink, with pale flesh pink inside. This variety will sometimes be up to show form. Recommended. E.
- JOANNA HILL (H.T.)** (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), 3.—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a decided pink flush. Fairly full and well formed. Should be better known. E.
- IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.

- PHOEBE (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.
- IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.
- SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.)** (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.
- ERIK HJELM (H.T.)** (W. Kordes & Son, 1929), F.3.—A seedling from Lieut. Chaure x Sachsengruss. Growth very strong and free branching habit with grass green foliage immune from disease. Bud globular and pointed, opening well in all weathers to a large, well-built flower of great beauty. Colour is unchanging deep pure rose pink. Very sweetly scented. E.
- (100) FREIBURG II. (H.T.)** (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint tea perfume. Recommended. E.
- AUGUST NOACK (H.T.)** (Kordes, 1928), F.3.—In every respect a real unaltered Columbia, except colour, which is cerise. It is considered to be the best of three red sports of this variety, thus superseding Europa and F. Louise Lindecke.
- MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. A.H.M.P.S.
- GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.)** (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927), 3.—Bud brilliant coppery pink opening to a large full flower of changing effect. Inside petals yellow fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red overshadowed with coppery golden yellow and reddish violet. E.
- CHRISTOPHE WEIGAND (H.T.)** (Weigand, 1929), F.3.—Outside of petals pale pink, inside flesh white. The flowers are large, full and of good shape. Good growth and foliage. 40 petals. Tea perfume. Promising well as a very fine exhibition sort. E.
- MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow. Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.
- MONSIEUR TILLIER (T.)** (Bernaix, 1891), 3.—Large, full flowers of carmine red shaded with brick red. An unusual colour. E.
- MADAME COCHET COCHET (H.T.)** (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3 or 4.—Long pointed buds of coppery pink, flushed orange, opening to flowers of splendid form. It has 25 to 40 petals, and as these open

All is not gold that glitters.

they disclose a mass of golden stamens. As it ages the colour changes to soft satiny pink. Sweet honey-like fragrance. Tall growth and good foliage; free blooming. E.

LESLIE EVANS (H.T.) (Evans, 1925), 4.—Semi-double dark velvety crimson blooms produced in clusters. Very resistant to mildew. The best of the Red Letter Day type. E.

JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. Quite an acquisition for garden purposes but not a tall grower. Tea. E.

(110) PRIMA DONNA (T.) (), 4.—A striking semi-double bloom of pink and yellow which naturally fades in hot weather. Vigorous grower and very free. Prune lightly. E.

POLLY (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928), F.3.—The buds are gold, flushed with pink. The open flower is a charming blend of cream, pale rose, pink and gold. Perfect shape. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering but most variable. Handsome foliage. E.

JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," salmon pink with buff centre. The habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable variety. Recommended. Sweet. E.

SOUV. DE GILBERT NABONNAND (T.) (Nabonnand, 1920), 4.—Carmine pink double blooms with a yellow base which gives the flowers a multi-coloured appearance. Very free flowering and highly resistant foliage. E.

CLOVELLY (H.T.) (Hicks, 1923), 3.—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stem, and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.

MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.

THEA HARRISON (H.T.) (Harrison, 1927), 3.—A true single rosy pink, of large size, and flowering in small clusters over a long period. An effective variety for exhibition in the decorative classes. E.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. The variety does well on standards. Attention is directed to a genuine climbing sport of this variety which is a very welcome addition as it provides quite a new colour in climbers. Tea. E.

LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. E.

(120) MCGREDY'S PEACH (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—Plants of this variety have shown a decided improvement in growth.

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

Buds are long and pointed, opening into extra large, loose blooms, of yellow suffused apricot. Purely a decorative, carrying about 20 to 25 petals. Recommended. E.

ZARA RUTHVEN (H.T.) (Alistair Clark, 1932), 3.—Rich luminous pink, continuously produced on erect stems. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay. Superior to Mrs. George Geary. E.

GISELE ALDAY (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1933), 3.—Large blooms of 30 petals, which are carmine red in bud, opening to pink. Growth is good and healthy, and the plants are free flowering. E.

GUSTAV GRUNERWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of a splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Sweet. E.

KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.

We can also supply the following varieties:—

Amulett (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1930), 3.—Red.

Aphrodite (H.T.) (W. Easlea, 1928), 3.—Reddish coral.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—Salmon pink.

David McKee (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), 3.—Red.

Dorothy Lee (H.T.) (H. Morse & Sons, 1929), 2.—Salmon.

Dr. Grill (H.T.) (Bonnaire, 1886), 4.—Pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), 4.—Yellow.

Edith Clark (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1927), 2.—Deep crimson.

Eileen Dorothea (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931), 3.—Rich carmine.

Empire Queen (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1925), 3.—Cerise.

Francois Dubreuil (T.) (Dubreuil, 1894), 4.—Red.

General Gallieni (T.) (Nabonnand, 1899), 4.—Red.

Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), 3.—Red.

Hugo Roller (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Yellow.

Imperial Potentate (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.), 3.—Pink.

Lady Rhodes (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1933), 3.—Red.

Lucien Chaure (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Pale pink.

Madame Jules Bouche (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), 4.—Creamy white.

Mdlle. Christine de Noue (T.) (Guillot, 1895), 4.—Purplish red.

Molly Sharman Crawford (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), 3.—White.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1901), 4.—Pink.

Mrs. W. E. Nickerson (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—Pink.

My Maryland (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908), 3.—Pink.

Paul Neyron (H.P.) (Levet, 1869), 3.—Pink.

Peggy Bell (H.T.) (Alistair Clark, 1928), 3.—Pink.

Penelope (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—Cream and Red.

Pink Dawn (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935), 3.—Pink.

President Jac Smits (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1928), 4.—Red.

Red Letter Day (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—Red.

Roselandia (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924) 3.—Yellow.

Ruby Manwaring (H.T.) (Longley & Son, 1931), 3.—Coppery red.

Safrano (T.) (Beauregard, 1839), 4.—Yellow.

Souv. d'Alexandre Bernaix (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926), 3.—Scarlet.

Star of Queensland (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Crimson.

Sunburst (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 2.—Yellow.

W. R. Smith (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Pale pink.

Yves Druhen (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), 3.—Dark red.

Exhibition Roses

The following varieties are mostly valued by exhibitors, and when skilfully grown, may produce high-class blooms for the show tray. Taken as a whole, however, they may be considered as somewhat difficult at times, and for this reason they cannot be generally recommended for average gardens. The faults include variable colour, poor growth, weak stems, divided centres and insufficient flowering value. Individual blooms may, and often do, achieve championship honours.

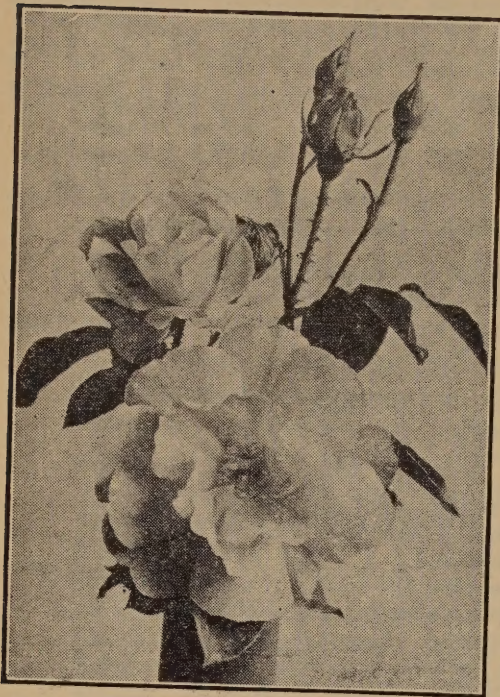
Price, 1/6 each, 16/- doz. Postage or freight extra.

- Alexander Hill Gray (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911).—Yellow.
- Alexander Marghiloman (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—Creamy white.
- America (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923).—Pink.
- Aspirant Marcel Rouyer (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919).—Yellow.
- Barcelona (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932).—Red.
- Baroness H. von Geyr (H.T.) (Leenders, 1928).—Pink.
- British Queen (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912).—White.
- Caledonia (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1928).—White.
- Captain F. S. Harvey Cant (H.T.) (Cant, 1923).—Pink.
- Earl Haig (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921).—Red.
- Elizabeth Arden (H.T.) (Geo. Prince, 1929).—White.
- E. Pemberton Barnes (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1929).—Pink.
- Fontanelle (Pernt.) (E. G. Hill & Co., 1927).—Yellow.
- Frank W. Dunlop (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1920).—Pink.
- Francis Scott Key (H.T.) (Cook, 1913).—Red.
- George Dickson (Clb. H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912).—Red.
- Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H.P.) (Chedane-Pajotin, 1907).—Red.
- Gorgeous (H.T.) (Dickson, 1915).—Coppery.
- Hermann Eggers (H.T.) (Kordes, 1930).—Red.
- Konigin Carola (H.T.) (Turke, 1903).—Pink.
- Konigin Luise (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927).—White.
- Lady Plymouth (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914).—Yellow.
- Lord Charlemont (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922).—Red.
- Lord Rossmore (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1930).—Creamy white.
- Maman Cochet (T.) (Cochet, 1893).—Pink.
- Molly Bligh (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917).—Pink.
- Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (Pernt.) (McGredy, 1926).—Pink.
- Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
- Mrs. David McKee (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904).—White.
- Mrs. E. M. Gilmer (H.T.) (J. Cook, 1927).—Red.
- Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910).—White.
- Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911).—Pink.
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
- Mrs. W. C. Egan (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1922).—Pink.
- Priscilla (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1922).—Pink.
- Stately (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1930).—Pink.
- Vierlanden (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932).—Salmon.
- W. F. Dreer (Pernt.) (Howard & Smith, 1920).—Yellow.
- White Maman Cochet (T.) (Cook, 1897).—White.

The following sorts are also good exhibition and garden varieties. See various sections for descriptions and prices. Better Times, Cathrine Kordes, Charles H. Rigg, Christophe Weigand, Columbia, Comtesse Vandal, Crimson Glory, Daily Mail Scented, Dame Edith Helen, Dr. Hawkesworth, Duchess of Westminster, Edith Krause, Editor McFarland, E. G. Hill, Elli Knab, Ethel Somersset, Feu Pernet Ducher, Frau Karl Druschki, Grenoble, Geheimrat Duisberg, Gipsy Lass, Golden Dawn, Heinrich Wendland, Hilda, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, John C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Julien Potin, K. A. Viktoria, Korovo, Kurt Scholz, Leading Lady, Luna, Mabel Turner, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Joseph Perraud, Madame Louis Lens, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Segond Weber, Maison Pernet Ducher, Malar Ros, Max Krause, McGredy's Scarlet, McGredy's Yellow, Mildred Cant, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. George Geary, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Mackellar, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Mrs. Warren E. Lenon, Oswald Sieper, Phoebe, Picture, President Macia, Queensland Beauty, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Rose Berkeley, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Roslyn, Rouge Mallerin, Sensation, Sir Henry Segrave, Una Wallace, Warrawee, W. E. Chaplin, White Ensign, William Moore, William Orr and Zara Ruthven.

Summer pruning and watering should go together to prevent sunburn.

Pernetiana Roses



Federico Casas

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found

in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. As previously stated the dividing line between Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana is becoming very obscure. 1/6 each, 16/- per doz. Postage extra.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2.—Large, double, very beautiful blooms of true exhibition form, with an inner face of soft buff and a reverse of rich salmon shaded carmine and yellow. The perfume often suggests that of a ripe apple, and the flowers last well in water. The plants as a rule are not very vigorous, and in many places appear to be weakening in constitution after several years' growth. Because of this fact, we have placed the variety in this list, as average performances indicate it is more Pernetiana than H.T. In some gardens and districts it is doing well, but clients need to exercise care in selecting, to prevent disappointment. A.H.M.Mts.P., and, in favoured places, in S.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Semi-double blooms of reddish orange shaded chrome yellow. This is a very beautiful variety with glossy foliage. One of the best decoratives. Liable to die back in S. on poor soils. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), F.3.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MAX KRAUSE (Max Krause, 1930), F.3.—Deep reddish orange changing to clear yellow as the bloom opens. Flowers are very large, carrying 50 to 60 petals, and are produced singly on strong stem. Highly recommended. When unduly forced is liable to come quartered. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

VILLE DE PARIS (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 3.—Clear sunflower yellow, with semi-double blooms of good shape, freely produced. Faint tea scent. Our trials show this the best out of four similar sorts. The others are Elegante, Mrs. Beckwith and Madame H. Pate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

JULIEN POTIN (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous. Recommended. This variety has improved wonderfully as regards flower, but growth still leaves something to be desired. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DAME EDITH HELEN (A. Dickson, 1925), F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are quite full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has shown it to die back badly in many coastal districts. Strong climbing sport is also available.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of the petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. See climbing section for the climbing form. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

FEDERICO CASAS (P. Dot, 1929), F.2.—Bud very large, long pointed, red; flower very large, semi-double, open, very lasting, intensely fragrant, red and yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Fruit scent. A very beautiful variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

(10) **MARGARET MCGREDY** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—Flowers are large, full, of perfect form, and exhibition size, and are borne freely throughout the season. So far the colour rarely reaches the orange scarlet described by the raiser, but on local performance would be called deep cerise pink. 40 to 50 petals. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

ROSLYN (Towill, 1929), F.2.—Colour variable. Sometimes deep orange, at other times pure yellow, with semi-double flowers of large size and good shape. Not unlike Golden Emblem, but much more satisfactory than this variety in Sydney. The flowers are borne singly on long, strong stems, while the growth is fairly vigorous. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO (Pedro Dot, 1933), F.3.—Blooms are a striking colour, being coppery red inside and golden yellow outside. A very pretty rose which will become popular. 40 petals. Tea. Recommended. E.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, bud coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

GEHEIMRAT DUISBERG (W. Kordes Sohne, 1933), 2.—As a flower this is one of the best yellows sent out for some time. They are made up of 25 to 35 petals of good size, shape, substance, and lasting qualities, but unfortunately the growth is only medium. If it improves in this respect it will take a very high place. Preferred to Souv. de Claudius Pernet, as it is free from green centres. A.H.M.Mts.P.

WILLIAM ORR (McGrédy, 1930), F.3.—Deep velvety crimson with a delightful sheen. The outer portion of the petals is of a much lighter shade. Flowers large, full and of perfect form. Fragrance exceptionally sweet and strong. A garden, bedding and exhibition variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

ROSE BERKELEY (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), 3.—Deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange and running to an orange base. The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildew proof. 65 petals. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY (McGrédy, 1929), F.2. or 3.—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Constitution weak in Sydney climate.

GOLDENES MAINZ (W. Kordes Sohne, 1933), F.3.—Plants of moderate growth, with rather a straggling habit. Blooms are clear golden yellow and very attractive, carrying about 60 petals, some of the centre ones being very narrow. A.M.Mts.P.

Do not plant pernetianas near the Coast without careful enquiry.

- MADAME NICOLAS AUSSEL** (Pernet Ducher, 1930), F.3.—A unique colour such as would be obtained by mixing copper and orange. The flowers are of splendid size and shape, and, except for a slight weakness of the stem, it is a particularly fine variety. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- (20) **LOS ANGELES** (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Fruit scent. Very liable to black spot. A.H.M.Mts.P. and in some soils in S.
- LI BURES** (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—The plant is of good growth with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. Very variable. 35 petals. E.
- ROMANCE** (E. Towill, 1931), F.2.—A full rose of exquisite form, but too weak in growth at present. The colour in the bud form is reddish orange, changing to deep, clear yellow as the blooms open. This variety must not be confused with a climbing rose of the same name sent out in England. Shows real Pernetiana character but does not die back. Recommended for Pernetiana districts only.
- VIKTORIA ADELHEID** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.2.—Chas P. Kilham x Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Bud thick, oval, opening slowly to a very large, full bloom of 40 petals. The colour is deep golden yellow, reverse a capucine red on deep golden yellow. A very beautiful variety, but we are afraid it will only be suitable for the dry inland areas. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- ROSIERISTE GASTON LEVEQUE** (Pedro Dot, 1931), 3.—Clear rose pink blooms of refined shape, fully up to exhibition standard. The growth is good, and the blooms carry 35 petals. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- SOUV. DE PIERRE GUILLOT** (Guillot, 1928), F.3.—Colour in bud is coppery salmon with yellow base, fading to light salmon carmine as the flower opens. Growth vigorous and branching, with good foliage. Attractive colour, but not very full. 22 petals. A.M.P.S.
- NORMAN LAMBERT** (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russet orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA** (C. Chambard, 1926), F.3.—Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermillion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The semi-double blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- HEINRICH WENDLAND** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.2.—Deep golden yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. The pointed buds open to large blooms, carrying upwards of 45 petals, but although they are sometimes confused and somewhat weak as regards shape, they present such a novel colour that most growers will be prepared to overlook the fault. Growth medium. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.
- FRAU MARGARET OPPENHEIM** (Felberg Leclerc, 1928), 3.—Deep carmine, with golden centre as the flower opens. The buds are long and pointed, and open to a loose decorative bloom of 12 to 20 petals. Very attractive. Growth and foliage good. A.M.P.S.
- (30) **CATALONIA** (Pedro Dot, 1933), F.2.—Large, full blooms of cardinal red with yellow base. Glorious colours, but the plants have a decidedly weak habit and die back badly. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- MCGREDY'S WONDER** (S. McGredy & Son, 1934), 3.—Long pointed blooms of glowing coppery orange, fading to old gold. Growth moderate and dies back a little in winter. 18 petals. Recommended only in Pernetiana districts. A.M.Mts.P.
- ANNI JEBENS** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), 2.—Plants are of medium growth and the colour is a most striking combination of yellow, orange, scarlet and carmine. A very pretty variety and well worth trying in districts suitable to this type. 40 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- EDUARD SCHILL** (Kordes, 1931), F.3.—Large, double flowers of a rich coppery red shade, and very variable in colour like most of this class. The growth is moderate, with shiny foliage. Weak grower. A.H.M.Mts.P.

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

AMI F. MAYERY (C. Chambard, 1933), F.3.—Semi-double blooms of a brilliant scarlet, produced freely on stiff stems. The plants die back a little in late autumn, but a very fine decorative of about twenty petals. Best described as a glorified Cuba. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

HINRICH GAEDE (Kordes, 1931), 2.—Rich, coppery red blooms, with large, broad petals. Growth is moderate. A very striking colour. The christian name is correctly spelt, though in other districts it is usually written "Heinrich". Weak constitution. A.H.M.Mts.P.

SAPHO (Pernet Ducher, 1933), 2.—A most attractive variety, the colour being a mixture of fiery red and orange. The habit, however, is decidedly weak, and shows rather too much die back as winter approaches, and should be planted only in districts where this type thrives. A.H.M.Mts.

GOLDEN EMBLEM (McGredy, 1917), F.3.—Colour cadmium yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the color being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. Branches frequently die back after two or three years' growth. Does best on standards. Fruit scent. Sydney growers should plant Roslyn, which is very similar and not so liable to fail. A.H.M.Mts.P.

SYLVIA LEYVA (Pedro Dot, 1932), F.2.—Plants of moderate growth. The blooms are quite new in colour, which is intense geranium red. The variety dies back considerably and can be recommended only in dry inland climates. A.M.Mts.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Autumn, Cecil, Chas. P. Kilham, Cuba, Feu Joseph Looymans, Golden Gleam, Isobel, Kidwai, Lord Lonsdale, Madame Raymond Gaujard, May Wettern, Miss Rowena Thom, Portadown Fragrance, Reveil Dijonnais, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson and Wilhelm Breder.

My roses I got from you some little time ago have done wonderfully, six and eight blooms on each of them. I consider them something grand. Also the Gerberas are in full bloom just now. I have told a lot of people to try you for anything they require, being the best in Australia for anything in the shape of roses and many other plants.—C.E., Mourilyan, Q'ld. 18/9/36.

The bundle of roses as per order reached here in tip-top condition, and were a credit to your skill in growing and packing. I am sure nothing could be better. I am very pleased with them and hope to have much success and to derive many pleasant hours in their cultivation and from their beauty when they have reached the flowering stage.—W.M., Midland Junction, W.A. 29/6/36.

Despite the hot weather, I am sure I will have no failures, as from the dozens of roses I have had from your firm I have not had one failure yet.—W.G., Rockhampton, Q'ld. 8/6/36.

The plants arrived in splendid condition and haven't looked back. They were quite a lesson in how to be packed for travelling.—L.B., Beaudesert, Q'ld. 16/6/36.

The last roses I got from you are growing beautifully, better than some I got locally.—Mrs. N.K.M., Benjeroop, Vict. 19/11/36.

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Climbing sports from Dwarf Varieties might be considered as freaks of Nature. They cannot be produced or controlled by human agency. When observed, these freak growths may often be propagated and the climbing habit is frequently reproduced in the young plants. On other occasions these sports or mutations refuse to perpetuate themselves, in spite of every attention.

Plants propagated from climbing sports often revert to dwarf growth, and no precaution on the part of the propagator can prevent such a happening. The best advice is to leave the plants lightly pruned as received from the nursery, and do not cut them back further at planting time.

Prices: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 50 more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 49.)

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), F.6.—Dark, reddish crimson, heavily perfumed flowers identical to the original. It promises to be one of the very best climbers in the list. E.

CLIMBING SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—There are quite a number of yellow climbing roses, but not one which really comes up to this variety for general all-round excellence. It is a vigorous grower, with clean foliage, and produces extremely long buds of rich deep cadmium yellow, opening into fairly full flowers with a rich tea scent. It is particularly free flowering, and in our opinion, one of the most outstanding varieties introduced for many years. Highly recommended for all climates.

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew-proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended as one of the very best. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 4 or 6.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

CLIMBING LORRAINE LEE (T.) (McKay, 1932), 6.—A most vigorous and healthy sport of the well-known dwarf. Exceptionally strong and free branching variety, with a profusion of semi-double, terra-cotta pink blooms. The foliage is leathery and resistant to a high degree, which makes an extra attraction on pergola or trellis. Blooms well into late autumn or winter long after most other climbers. Highly recommended. E.

Make every Rose earn its place in your garden.

- CLIMBING TALISMAN (H.T.)** (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1933), F.6.—A new colour in climbers where the rich coppery red, pink or gold blooms will be an acquisition. The colours are very variable, just as in the dwarf variety, while the climbing habit is only perpetuated in a percentage of those propagated. E.
- CLIMBING DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.)** (Archer, 1930), F.5.—Rich, deep crimson blooms of excellent shape and highly fragrant. The number of petals varies from 25 to 60 and on occasions perfect exhibition blooms have been produced on unforced plants. This is a free flowering variety, blooming well into autumn, on plants of vigorous to very vigorous growth, according to soil and locality. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew in unfavourable seasons, but the variety is one of the best red climbers to date. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING SHOT SILK (H.T.)** (G. Knight, 1931), F.5.—A new and welcome addition to the climbing section with variable coppery salmon pink blooms quite distinct from any other variety. The foliage is a rich glossy green, while the growth appears vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.
- (10) CLIMBING MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.)** (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing well shaped, salmon pink flowers like the original. One of the best. E.
- MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.)** (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it, like almost all other roses, is subject to black spot. E.
- KITTY KININMONTH (Hyb. Gig.)** (A. Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. It is spring blooming on young plants, but older specimens often bloom in autumn. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.)** (Ardagh), 6.—Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended as one of the very best. E.
- FLYING COLOURS** (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from *Rosa Gigantea* that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom, and blooms for four months in the Sydney climate. Spring flowering only. E.
- CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.)** (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.)** (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. E.
- CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.)** (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.)** (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. E.
- CLIMBING HADLEY (H.T.)** (Teschendorf, 1927), F.5.—Deep crimson double flowers which have a decided tendency to blue under certain conditions. The foliage is also liable to mildew, but in many districts this is a highly satisfactory variety. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- (10) CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.)** (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport producing carmine pink flowers in great profusion. A clean, healthy grower, and highly recommended. E.
- WAR PAINT (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1930), 6.—Flower rich bright fiery rose. The flowers are large and are produced very freely, making a splendid display on the plant. They are also delightful for indoor decoration, the colour being

- very radiant under artificial light. It has a great advantage over many climbers in that it flowers freely in the autumn. E.
- CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Extra vigorous, climbing growth, producing large, double red flowers, which are inclined to blue under unfavourable conditions. Rich damask scent. E.
- CLIMBING DAME EDITH HELEN (Pernt.)** (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing superb rose pink exhibition flowers of the highest excellence. Highly recommended for all climates where Pernetianas thrive.
- CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens. This variety is very hardy and superior in every way to Climbing Niphetos. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.)** (, 1933), F.6.—Coppery apricot, semi-double blooms, and clean, healthy foliage. The growth is vigorous, and the variety promises to be one of our best climbers. E.
- CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.
- PAUL BUATOIS (H.T.)** (Buatois, 1931), F.6.—Attractive dark red fading to bright red, with a decided yellow base apparent in the open flower. The plant is a strong grower, with healthy foliage. Recommended. E.
- MARGARET TURNBULL (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—A pillar rose of a new colour, salmon flushed yellow. Blooms well both in spring and autumn. Semi-double, but of good shape, particularly in the bud to three-quarter bloom. The growth is free and healthy, first class cut flower and decorative. Recommended.
- (30) CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Upton, 1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.
- GLITTER (H.T.)** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1932), 6.—Large, semi-double flowers, of an unusual shade, suggesting a mixture of orange and pink which is very attractive, and when at its best would easily suggest the name of the variety. E.
- EVEREST (H.T.)** (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927), 5.—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paeony. E.
- EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER (Easlea, 1933), 6.**—Large semi-double flowers of 30 to 40 petals of a pale yellow colour. Flowers are fully four inches across, produced in small clusters, while the dark shiny foliage with the brownish-red wood make a very striking contrast.
- GOLDEN CLIMBER (H.W.)** (W. D. Brownell, 1933), 6.—Very vigorous, hardy climber, producing very large, fragrant, golden yellow blooms on long stems. This is the best and largest yellow in the Hybrid Wichuraiana class, but so far it appears to be only spring flowering. We have departed from the original name (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James) by giving this variety the title under which it was patented and now catalogued in U.S.A. Clients, however, must be careful not to confuse it with Allen's Golden Climber or Easlea's Golden Rambler, both of which are quite distinct varieties. Recommended. E.
- AMY JOHNSON (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1931), F.4 or 5.—A very vigorous grower with good foliage and sweetly scented flowers of a lovely shade of pink. It may be used for pillars or as a large bush.
- CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925), 5.—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. A very novel and valuable introduction, and one that will be greatly appreciated. The colour is deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The bloom is of medium size and semi-double, and the colour can be extremely variable. Honey scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CLIMBING LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.)** (Hurcombe, 1932), F.6.—Rich crimson blooms of exhibition shape, with a light, sweet perfume. Good growth, but foliage is often lost early in the season. E.
- FRAGRANT PILLAR (ALLEN'S) (H.T.)** (Allen, 1931), F.6.—Long pointed, cerise pink blooms, which are very fragrant. A good grower and very free in bloom. E.
- CLIMBING LADY SYLVIA (H.T.)** (Stuart Low & Co., 1933), F.6.—Blooms at present closely resemble Madame Butterfly, but are a consistently good shell-pink colour. E.

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of Wood Ashes.

(40) **CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety, which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.) (Armstrong, 1923), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport from the well known dwarf. No further description should be necessary. This rich yellow climber should prove a welcome addition to zones A.H.M.Mt.P.

CLIMBING MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.) (Hazlewood, 1932), F.6.—Another vigorous climber, quite unlike any other variety so far in commerce. It produces bunches of semi-double flowers of carmine shading to rose pink, and for decorative effect for exhibiting in that class they are most valuable. It is free blooming, and to those who do not object to the semi-double open type of bloom, it should prove a very satisfactory variety. Sweet scent. E.

MAUVE QUEEN (H.T.) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1932), F.6.—Vigorous climbing variety, producing large, china pink, scented flowers. We have not had it long enough to prove its continuity of blooming, but have seen some attractive flowers on the young plants. E.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Jonkher J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Jules Grolez, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Countess of Stradbroke, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Fortune's Yellow, Jessie Clark, La Marque, Mrs. Norman Watson, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Nora Cunningham, Sachsengruss, Souv. de Leonie Viennot, W. A. Richardson and Zephirine Drouhin.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/6 each; 18/- per doz., freight extra.

The roses and shrubs arrived safely and I must congratulate you upon the way they were packed. They all look healthy.—Mrs. W.R.H., Roma, Q'ld. 11/8/36.

Do not prune climbing sports when planting.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- dozen; £4/10/- per 100. Postage or freight extra.



GLORIA MUNDI

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

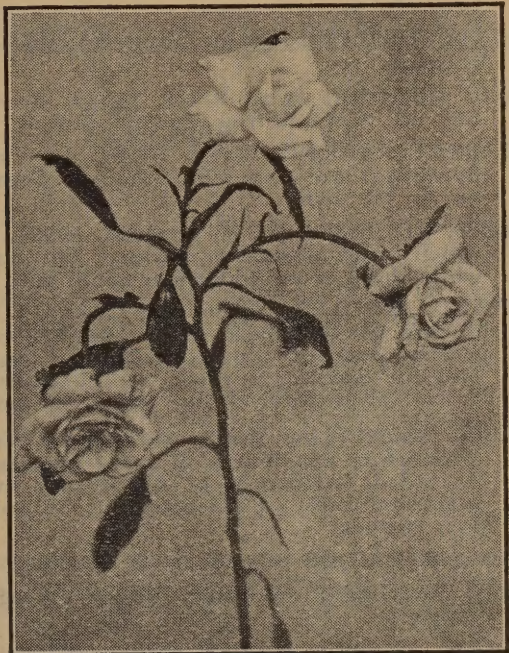
- GLORIA MUNDI** (G. de Ruyter, 1929), 2.—Double, orange scarlet, borne in clusters. Growth not quite as good as Orleans, but quite satisfactory. Highly recommended.
- PAUL CRAMPEL** (Kersbergen, 1930), 2.—This variety flowers with the same scarlet orange colour as the well-known Geranium bearing the same name.
- SPARKLER** (G. de Ruyter, 1930), 2.—Sparkling brilliant red, lighter than Ideal and Marinus in colour. One of the best.
- MISS EDITH CAVELL** (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.
- ORLEANS** (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.
- GOLDLACHS** (Golden Salmon) (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruyter, 1926), 1.—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. One of the most distinct and pleasing novelties for some years. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage. Syn. Orange Perfection and very similar to Cameo and Gloire du Midi.
- FIREGLOW** (K. Wezelenberg & Son, 1929), 2.—Fiery orange red and one of the most brilliant colours seen amongst the Orleans type. It is aptly named but the individual flowers are somewhat smaller than Orleans.
- CHATILLON** (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety. An improved Orleans.
- IDEAL** (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather. One of the best dark Polyanthus to date. Highly recommended.

The new orange shades often revert to their original colours.

- RUFUS** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 1.—Bright red with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals. One of the best in this colour.
- MARINUS** (), 2.—A dark red after the style of Ideal, but does not burn so readily. Recommended.
- WHITE ORLEANS** (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.
- LOCARNO** (De Ruyter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- FRANC LEDDY** (G. de Ruyter, 1927), 2.—Extraordinary fine carmine lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit. Attractive colour. Very large trusses. Good.
- DOLLY VARDEN** (De Ruyter, 1930), 3.—Clear pink double flowers in large trusses. The blooms are very double, and rather deeper than Orleans.
- JACQUES CARROY** (Turbat, 1929), 2.—Carmine pink flowers in clusters of 15 to 20. Free flowering habit and compact growth.
- E. N. WARD** (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.
- GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR** (G. de Ruyter, 1930), 2.—Golden salmon, rather lighter than Goldlachs and keeps its colour better. Recommended.

Cecile Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



- TIP TOP** (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Cerise with yellow base; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.
- CECILE BRUNNER** (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
- PERLE D'OR** (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
- SUZANNE TURBAT** (Turbat, 1919), 2.—Coppery-pink double blooms in small clusters.
- GEORGE ELGER** (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.
- ETOILE LUISANTE** (Turbat, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape; quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne on long sprays.

Potted roses extend the planting season.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



SALMON SPRAY.

- MAMAN TURBAT** (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.
- ELLEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.
- LADY READING** (Van Kleef, 1921), 2.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.
- BORDERER** (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.
- KAREN POULSEN** (D. T. Poulsen, 1932), 2.—A very vivid, brilliant scarlet variety, which is an attractive colour. The flowers are quite single, carrying five petals, while there is no white eye usual with varieties of this type. Recommended. E.
- KIRSTEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha.
- ALICE AMOS** (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.
- YVONNE RABIER** (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.
- ELSE POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 2.—Semi-double rose pink flowers borne in clusters.
- MDLLE. FRANCIS FAVRE** (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Rich dark crimson single flowers produced in clusters.
- SALMON SPRAY** (Grant, 1923), F.4.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.
- BRITANNIA** (The Burbage Nurseries, 1929), 2.—Rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens. It might justly be described as a dwarf Hiawatha. Growth vigorous and erect, foliage bright green. Superior to Alice Amos.
- FORTSCHRITT** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1933), F.2.—An unusual Polyantha which will gain many admirers. Colour is salmon yellow which fades almost to white in summer, but spring and autumn blooms are really good. Extra free flowering with a rich musk scent. 15 petals.
- DIANA** (), 2.—Single dark orange suffused carmine. Free flowering.
- MEVROUW VAN STRAATEN VAN NES** (M. Leenders, 1933), 2.—Deep carmine with waved petals, produced in clusters of eight to ten. Blooms freely. This

Do not mix types for hedges.

rose is called "Permanent Wave" in America, while in Europe the name has been shortened to "Van Nes."

MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.

LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.

EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.

PINK GROOTENDORST (Grootendorst, 1923), 8.—A sport from F. J. Grootendorst which was a cross between *Rosa rugosa* and Orleans. The petals are fringed, while the small clear pink flowers are borne in clusters.

LADY BRISBANE.—This variety is known under various names such as *Rosa indica*, *Cramoisi Superieur* and *Crimson Monthly*. Makes a good everblooming hedge.



Climbing Multi-flora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.

CLIMBING ORLEANS.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 coppery pink flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

PRINCESS OF ORANGE (G. de Ruiter, 1933), 5.—A genuine climbing sport of the popular *Gloria Mundi*, and stronger in growth than most of this type. The colour is the same orange-pink as the parent. Recommended. E.

TAUSENDECHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

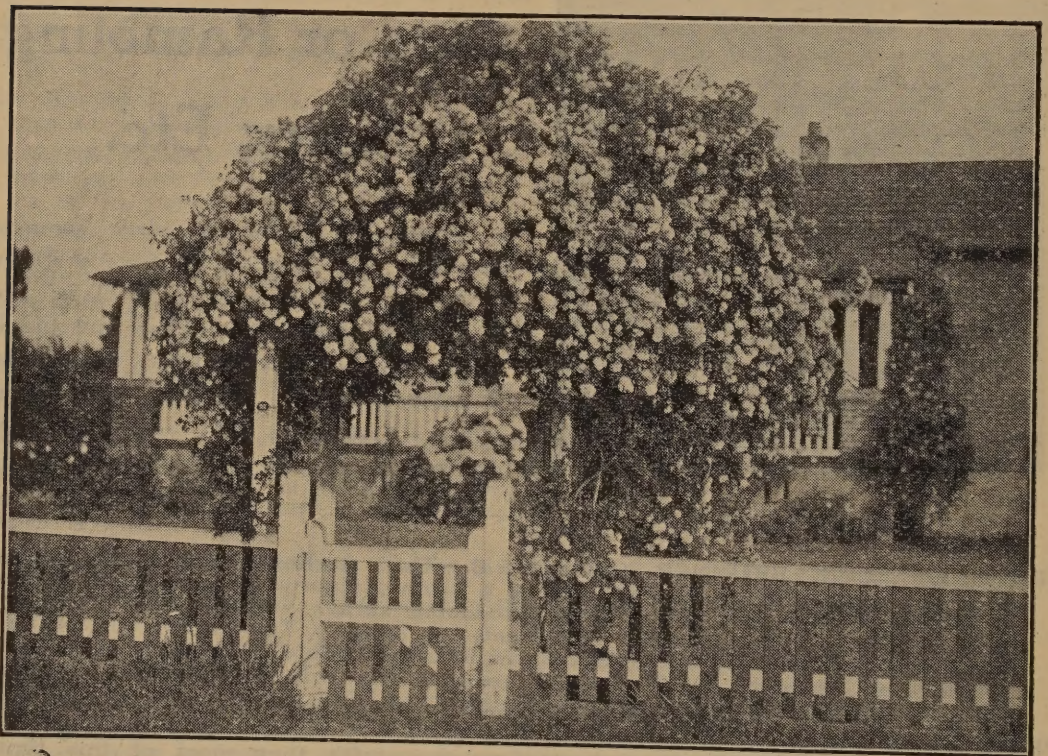
CLIMBING ORLEANS (Levassieur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

MOONLIGHT (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1913), 6.—Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters. Free blooming and fragrant. E.

"Daily Mail Scented" is quite distinct from "Daily Mail."

- THE BEACON** (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING ELSE POULSEN** (Ley, 1932), 5.—A climbing sport of the dwarf Polyantha of the same name. The colour is rose pink, while the blooms are borne in clusters. E.
- RED EXPLORER** (Penny, 1928), 5.—A climbing sport of Miss Edith Cavell, with the same dark crimson blooms, which are produced in large clusters. Its free flowering qualities have not been proved so far. E.
- VEILCHENBLAU** (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.
- PROSPERITY** (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. E.
- MRS. F. W. FLIGHT** (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.
- PROMISE** (F. Cant., 1929).—A single salmon pink rose, with large clusters of yellow stamens. E.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER**.—See Excelsa in next section.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour.

Bloomfield Courage is the best red in this class.

BLAZE (Jackson & Perkins, 1933).—In this country mature plants of Paul's Scarlet Climber bloom in summer and autumn as well as the main spring crop. Blaze is almost identical in flower, and so far no improvement on Paul's Scarlet Climber is evident after four years' test. E.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE (Capt. Thomas, 1932), 6.—Bright crimson single flowers with a white centre and produced in bunches. Fine disease-resisting foliage, and altogether the best red Wichuraiana yet sent out.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.

CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well-formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

SANDER'S WHITE (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.

CRIMSON CONQUEST (Chaplin, 1932), 6.—The single vivid crimson blooms are about 2in. across, and are produced in small clusters. So far, it is not certain whether the variety will bloom beyond the Spring flowering. At its best it is most brilliant.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large flowered, semi-double, light pink variety.

HEART OF GOLD (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber.

ROMEO (Walter Easlea, 1919), 6.—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

ALBERTINE (Barbier, 1921), 6.—Salmon pink, with copper shades. Flowers are double and are freely produced in the Spring.

We can supply the following varieties:—Bushfire, Hiawatha, Ile de France, Jacotte, New Dawn, Refresher, Silver Moon and Shower of Gold.

The roses you sent me in accordance with your invoice opened up in beautiful condition. I am delighted with the fine healthy plants and note the splendid way they were packed.—D.M.V., Canberra. 7/8/36.

The roses I've had from you previously are all doing exceptionally well. With your wonderful packing and the strong healthy plants you supply there is no need for a single failure.—Mrs. J.P., Mackay, Q'ld. 23/6/36.

Many thanks for copy of your catalogue duly to hand. Assuredly this is the finest catalogue south of the line, so far as roses are concerned. It is really an excellent rosarian's guide, and as an old rose enthusiast of many years standing, I fully appreciate it.—F.P., Auckland, N.Z. 24/6/36.

The health of a plant is governed very largely by the health of the foliage.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; postage extra.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

CRESTED MOSS, 3.—Pink.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from B. alba.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 4.

ROSA BRACTEATA, 4 or 5.

(The Macartney Rose).

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA GIGANTEA, 6.

ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA INDICA.

This variety is known under the various names of:—Lady Brisbane, Cramoisi Superieur and Crimson Monthly. It is an ideal variety for hedges, being compact in growth and quite continuous in its blooming. It may be clipped when necessary and treated in the same way as an ordinary shrub hedge. It is becoming increasingly popular and is highly recommended for low ledges and borders. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; £4/10/- per 100; postage extra.

At our annual Show I won ten first prizes with roses from your stock. Caledonia was unbeatable in the whites.—T.P., Charters Towers, Q'ld. 11/8/36.

The Azaleas were beautifully moist and fresh, and should do as well as the previous dozen I brought over from Sydney.—Mrs. N.M., Toorak, Vict. 11/8/36.

Crimson Rambler has been discarded owing to mildew.

Standard Roses

As yearling plants are not always satisfactory, we are having these specially grown for us, and the plants we offer are two years old. These are infinitely superior to those usually offered. 30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

Ambassador.
Angele Pernet.
Barcelona.
Betty Uprichard.
Caledonia.
Cathrine Kordes.
Chas. H. Rigg.
Columbia.
Comtesse Vandal.
Condesa de Sastago.
Daily Mail Scented.
Dame Edith Helen.
David McKee.
Dr. Hawkesworth.
Editor McFarland.
E. G. Hill.
Elizabeth Arden.
E. N. Perkins.
Eliz. of York.
Ethel Somerset.
Etoile de Hollande.
Evert van Dyk.
Fascination.
Federico Casas.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Dawn.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Hadley.
Heinrich Wendland.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Imperial Potentate.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
J. C. Thornton.
Joyous Cavalier.
Julien Potin.
K. A. Viktoria.
K. of K.
Korovo.
Lady Barnby.
Lady Hillingdon.
Laurent Carle.
Li Bures.
Lord Charlemont.

Lorraine Lee.
Los Angeles.
Mabel Turner.
Madame Abel Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Cochet Cochet.

McGredy's Triumph.
Mev. G. A. Van Rossem.
Molly Sharman Crawford.
Madame P. S. du Pont.
Madame Segond Weber.
Mrs. Bryce Allan.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. Geo. Geary.
Mrs. George
Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold
Brocklebank
Mrs. Herbert
Stevens.
Mrs. H. Winnett.
Mrs. W. C. Egan.
Mrs. W. E. Lenon.
Oliver Mee.
Ophelia.
Oswald Sieper.
Picture.
Pres. Hoover.
Radiance.
Rapture.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page
Roberts.
Richard E. West.
Rose Berkeley.
Rose Marie.
Sensation.
Shot Silk.
Sir Henry Segrave.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Claudius
Pernet.
Souvenir de Georges
Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A
Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madame
Boulet.



Madame Edouard Herriot.
Madame Nicolas Aussel.
Malar Ros.
Margaret McGredy.
Mary Hart.
McGredy's Scarlet.

Talisman.
Ville de Paris.
Una Wallace.
W. E. Chaplin.
White Ensign.
William Orr.

Polyantha Standard Roses

4/- each, 45/- dozen; freight or postage extra.

The value of this type of standard rose does not seem to be fully realised. They make wonderful heads and flower very freely through the greater part of the year. A wonderful effect is secured, either planted singly or in a row of the one variety with an undergrowth of dwarf plants of the same sort. When whole beds are planted, by having a standard in the centre, it obviates the flat appearance so often noticed when all dwarf plants are used. Available in the 30 inch size only.

ORLEANS TYPE.

Chatillon.
Franc Leddy.
Gloria Mundi.
Locarno.
Paul Crampel.
Sparkler.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES.

Alice Amos.
Britannia.
Cecil Brunner.
Ellen Poulsen.
George Elger.
Kirsten Poulsen.
Lady Brisbane.

Lady Reading.
Leonie Lamesch.
Maman Turbat.
Mary Guthrie.
Mdlle. Francis Favre.
Tip Top.
Yvonne Rabier.

We can also supply other varieties in small quantities. List on application.

Always place the stakes on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

BETTER TREES AND BETTER SHRUBS

This is an age of specialisation, and Nursery Craft and Horticulture have both benefited by an intensive study of each branch of the Art. Many years of experiment have shown that certain plants give best results when propagated in a special way. For example, some varieties do best when raised from seed; others would not reproduce true by such a method and must be increased either by cuttings or layers; still others are improved and the length of time required before flowering reduced by grafting on approved stocks. Some plants do best in sun, others in shade; some love lime, which readily kills other species. All plants, however, have one need in common, namely, an intelligent understanding of the conditions and climates in which each may be expected to be a success. In the past many



failures have been recorded because tender, tropical subjects have been planted in cold, frosty districts, quite beyond the scope of a plant's natural adaptability.

In support of our claim to "Better Trees and Shrubs," all our stock is propagated by the best method for each variety. Where special positions or conditions are required, each line is given expert attention, while the greatest care is used to ensure that the potting soil is free from noxious or troublesome weeds such as Oxalis, Onion Weed, Nut Grass, etc. In many gardens never ending trouble has been introduced by the purchase of plants which contained seeds or roots of plant pests. To prevent trouble and loss to our clients, all soil used in this way is carefully selected, and in many instances, is steam sterilised to prevent the possible spread of weed growths.

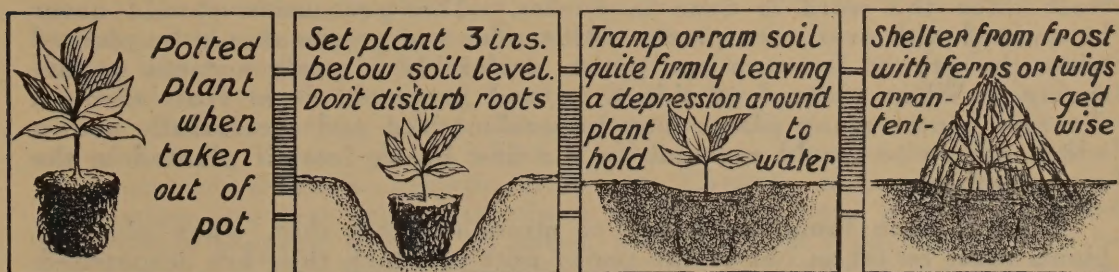
Our experience is always at your service.

Extensive visits have been paid to other States, and a special study has been made of the suitability of many varieties to different climatic conditions. This experience is embodied in each catalogue as far as possible, but wherever any doubt exists, this knowledge is available as a free service to our clients on application.

PRICES.—Each plant is priced as at the Nursery, and freight or postage is always additional. When quantities of one variety are ordered, certain details of labelling, collecting, checking, invoicing, etc., are saved, and this saving is passed on to the client in the form of reduced rates. Fifty trees or shrubs in as many varieties (that is, one plant of each) call for the writing of fifty labels, fifty trips to various beds, fifty checkings, and fifty items for invoicing, and an order of this kind is charged at single rates. Fifty Silky Oaks or six Acacia Baileyana would be charged at hundred and dozen rates respectively, always providing the whole order is taken in one consignment. Hundred rates do not apply to ten different consignments of ten plants each.

DESCRIPTIONS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime and artificial manures. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

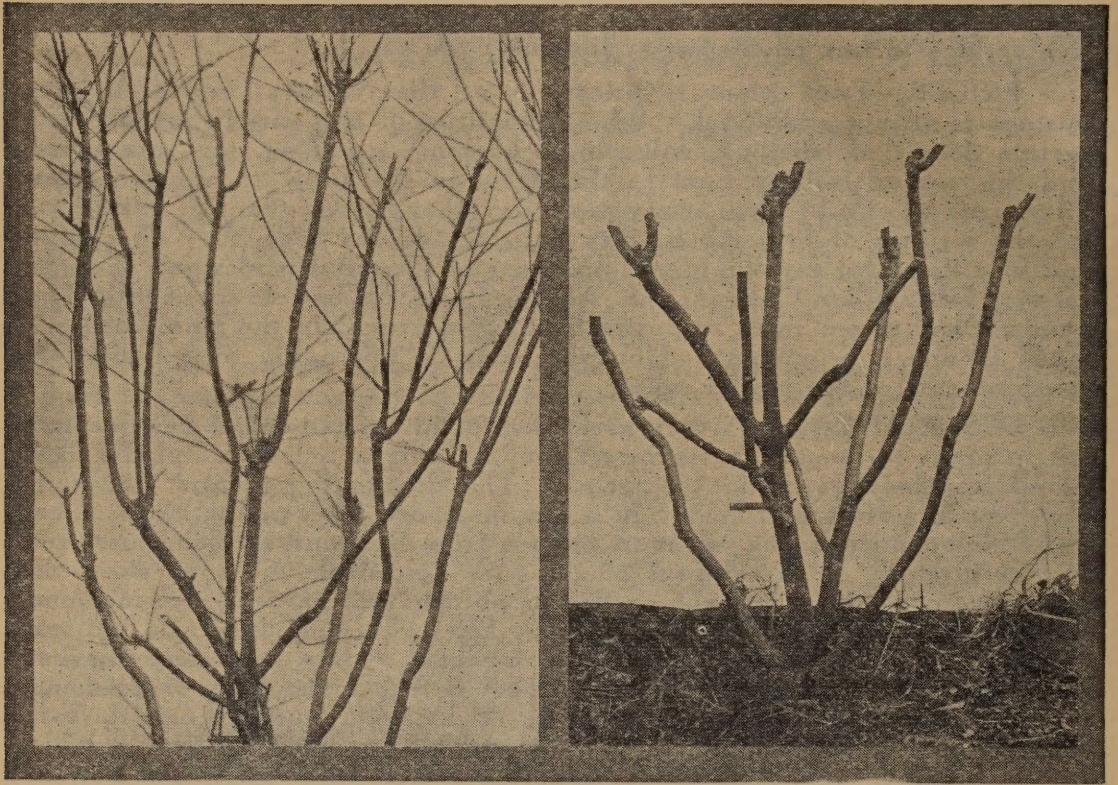
DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.



(1) **PLANTS FROM POTS.**—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firm. Stake, tie, and water

If the variety desired is not listed write for details.

Lagerstroemia



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

The first illustration gives a good idea of correct and incorrect pruning. The framework had been formed by the pruning indicated in the middle of the picture, but the following winter the cuts were wrongly made at the top. As the flowers are produced on the ends of the growths made the same season, the cutting should be hard back to the main framework. This ensures good shape, long stems and good blooms.

well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

It has been found necessary to stress the fact that, when planting, plants must be taken out of the paper pots in which they are despatched. In a number of cases we have found that clients have planted pot and all and as the paper is heavily waterproofed, it prevents moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots. Failure in such cases is certain.

(2) **PLANTS FROM THE OPEN GROUND** (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely

With a few exceptions, pruning after flowering is the rule.

Evergreen Hibiscus



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

Cut back all hardy evergreen shrubs after flowering. Pruning consists of cutting out any dead or weak wood and shaping the plant. Tender evergreens like Hibiscus, Acalyphas or other subtropical subjects are best pruned just before the spring growth commences, as frost will then not injure the young growths.

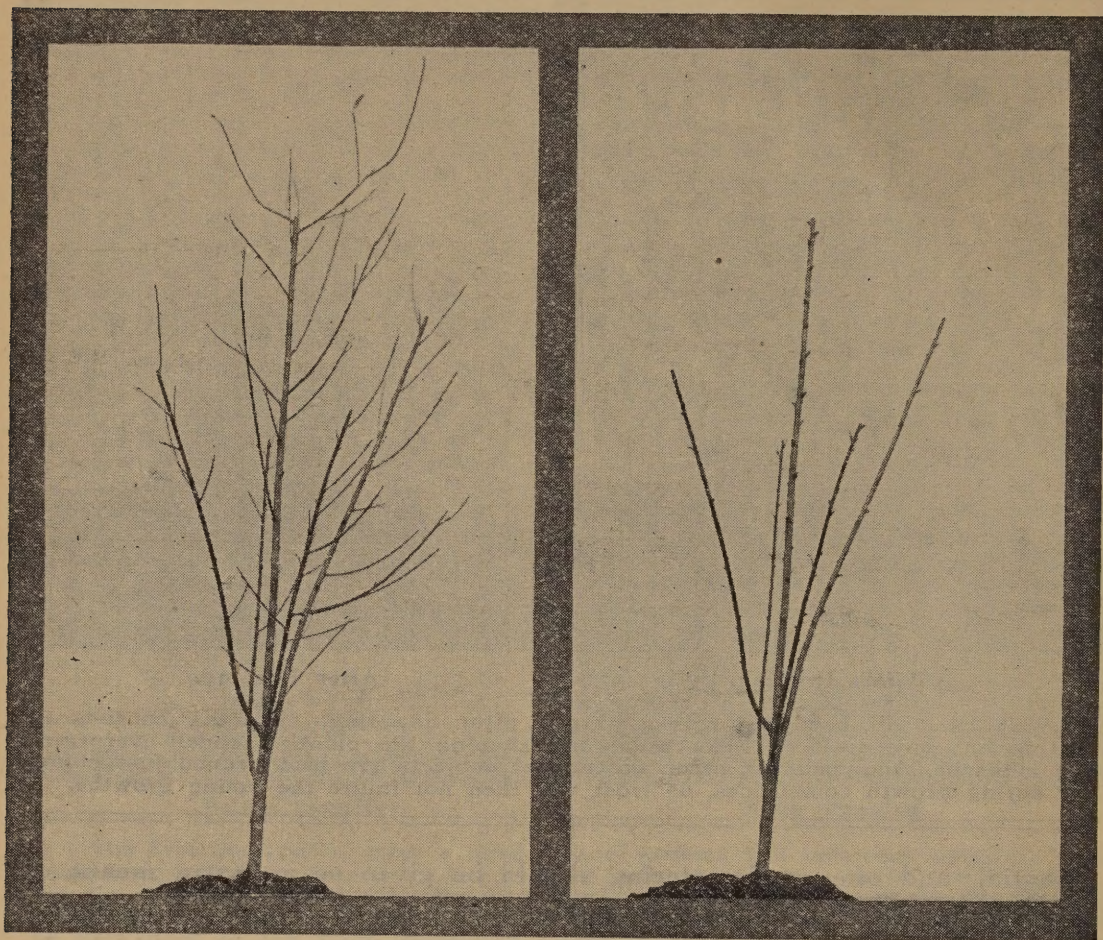
essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas must be cut early in autumn and Poinsettias after the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

Double Flowering Peach



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

After forming the main framework of branches, pruning of these trees consists of cutting back to the main stems all the laterals **after** each flowering. The length and number of main branches must be determined by the vigour of the tree.

words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to *Crataegus*, *Spirea* and *Viburnum*. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs

Pruning of shrubs is mostly shaping.

mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

We wish to present our most sincere compliments on your most interesting 1936 catalogue. We venture to say that in our opinion it is the most practical, most exact and most useful of all the plant catalogues that we receive from Europe and America. It gives us an idea of the high level reached by the cultivation of flowers in Australia, and we are very sorry that the great distance does not permit a business relation which would indeed be interesting all the more, as we find in your catalogue certain plants which are not mentioned in those of other firms. We would be very much obliged to you if you would send us also your new 1936-7 catalogue, and if you could say if you could send plants, and especially roses, so that they would arrive in good condition here at Gardone.—Dott. Cav. Mario Ferrari, Gardone, Riviera, Salvo. 25/1/37.

You will be interested to hear that plants supplied by you have made remarkably fine growth this spring, although not planted until the first week in August. Viewing my rose garden at a distance, it is hard to distinguish my replacement beds from ones containing old established plants. Quite a number of plants gave blooms of exhibition size and quality. Up to the present plants worked on Multiflora are strides ahead of those on Odorata, in some cases double the size. I am more than pleased with Multiflora as an understock so far. You will certainly get a further order from me next year of selected plants on Multiflora. I will let you have my lists in January. You may be interested to hear I have had another most successful exhibiting season, in which a large number of your original plants and buddings from some played a great part. At the National Rose Society's Spring Show I won both the amateur and country championships, and for the second year in succession I missed the best bloom in the Show with a Mrs. W. E. Lenon by two votes to one. At country shows I won three open cups with best bloom in each, and won every other rose class in which I entered.—H.W.S., Vict. 15/12/36.

Roses O.K. Your packer knows his job. Thanks.—F.J.W.H., Bathurst. 17/6/36.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

E.—Evergreen.

Abelia (E), Aberia (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aronia (D), Bambusa (E), *Bauhinia (E), Berberis (E & D), Brachysema (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E), Ceratostigma (D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Chorizema (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E & D), Crotalaria (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E & D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Feijoa (E), Forsythia (D), *Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), *Heliotropium (E), *Hibiscus (E & D), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), *Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotis (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E & D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Pentapterygium (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (D), *Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhus (D), Romneya (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E & D).

D.—Deciduous.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Acer (D), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Backhousia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Casuarina (E), Celtis (D), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), *Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), *Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), *Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Quercus (E & D), Salix (D), Sapium (D), Schinus (E), *Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E & D), *Tristania (E), Virgilia (E).

Conifers.—All except Abies, Cryptomerias, Cupressus Lawsoniana, Ginkgo. Retinospora.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), *Solanum (E), *Stigmaphyllon (E), Tasconia (E), *Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*Require protection from frost till established and are best planted late in season when frosts are over.

Brisbane Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

Aberia (E), Abutilon (E), Acalypha (E), Aeschynanthus (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Begonia (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Christia (E), Clerodendron (E), Crotalaria (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Eupatorium (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (D), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lasiandra (E), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Murraya (E), Mussaenda (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Pentapterygium (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Russelia (E), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Strelitzia (E), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Agathis (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Celtis (D), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Flindersia (E), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Populus (D),

Plant Autumn colours for contrast.

Pittosporum (E), *Salix* (D), *Schinus* (E), *Spathodea* (E), *Stenocarpus* (E), *Sterculia* (E & D), *Tristania* (E).

Conifers.—*Araucaria*, *Podocarpus* (E), *Pinus insignis* (E), *Juniperus* (E), *Taxodium* (D), *Cupressus* (E).

Climbers.

Antigonon (D), *Beaumontia* (E), *Bignonia* (E & D), *Bougainvillea* (E), *Canavalia* (E), *Dolichos* (E), *Ficus* (E), *Gelsemium* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Lonicera* (E), *Mandevilla* (E), *Passiflora* (E), *Phaseolus* (E), *Quisqualis* (E), *Rhynchospermum* (E), *Solandra* (E), *Solanum* (E), *Stigmaphyllon* (E), *Tacsonia* (E), *Thunbergia* (E), *Wistaria* (D).

Hobart and Mountain Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), *Acer* (D), *Aloysia* (D), *Amygdalus* (D), *Aronia* (D), *Aucuba* (E), *Azalea* (D), *Benthamia* (E), *Berberis* (E & D), *Boronia* (E), *Buddleia* (E), *Buxus* (E), *Callicarpa* (D), *Caryopteris* (D), *Ceanothus* (E & D), *Cerasus* (E & D), *Ceratostigma* (D), *Choisya* (E), *Clethra* (E), *Clianthus* (E), *Cornus* (D), *Cotton-easter* (E), *Crataegus* (E & D), *Cydonia* (D), *Cytisus* (E & D), *Daphne* (E), *Deutzia* (D), *Diervilla* (D), *Edwardsia* (E), *Eleagnus* (E), *Eriostemon* (E), *Escallonia* (E), *Euonymus* (E & D), *Exochorda* (D), *Felicia* (E), *Forsythia* (D), *Genista* (E), *Grevillea* (E), *Hakea* (E), *Hibiscus syriacus* (D), **Hydrangea* (D), *Hypericum* (E), *Ilex* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Kerria* (D), *Laurus* (E), *Lavandula* (E), *Leptospermum* (E), *Ligustrum* (E), *Magnolia* (E & D), *Malus* (D), *Melaleuca* (E), *Myrtus* (E), *Nandina* (E), *Olea* (E), *Osmanthus* (E), *Parrotia* (D), *Philadelphus* (D), *Photinia* (E), *Pittosporum* (E), *Prunus* (D), *Punica* (D), *Rhaphiolepis* (E), *Rhododendron* (E), *Rhus* (D), *Romneya* (E), *Rosmarinus* (E), *Sambucus* (D), *Spartium* (E), *Spirea* (D), *Syringa* (D), *Tamarix* (D), *Telopea* (E), *Veronica* (E), *Viburnum* (E & D), and all Conifers except *Araucaria excelsa* and *A. Cunninghamii*.

* In positions sheltered from frost and fairly moist.

Trees.

Acacia (E), *Acer* (D), *Aesculus* (D), *Agonis* (E), *Amygdalus* (D), *Arbutus* (E), *Betula* (D), *Catalpa* (D), *Celtis* (D), *Cercis* (D), *Chionanthus* (D), *Crataegus* (E & D), *Eucalyptus* (E), *Fagus* (D), *Fraxinus* (D), *Gleditschia* (D), *Hoheria* (E), *Koelreuteria* (D), *Liquidambar* (D), *Liriodendron* (D), *Magnolia* (E & D), *Melia* (D), *Olea* (E), *Paulownia* (D), *Platanus* (D), *Populus* (D), *Pyrus* (D), *Quercus* (E & D), *Salix* (D), *Sapium* (D), *Tilia* (D), *Ulmus* (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), *Ampelopsis* (D), *Bignonia Guilfoylia* (D), *Clematis* (D), *Gelsemium* (E), *Hardenbergia* (E), *Hedera* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Lathyrus* (E), *Lonicera* (E), *Passiflora* (E), *Tacsonia* (E), *Wistaria* (D).

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), *Aberia* (E), *Abutilon* (E), *Acer* (D), *Aloysia* (D), *Amygdalus* (D), *Arduina* (E), *Aronia* (D), *Aucuba* (E), *Azalea* (E & D), *Bambusa* (E), *Benthamia* (D), *Berberis* (E & D), *Boronia* (E), *Brugmansia* (E), *Buddleia* (E), *Buxus* (E), *Callicarpa* (D), *Callistemon* (E), **Camellia* (E), *Caryopteris* (D), *Ceanothus* (E & D), *Cerasus* (E & D), *Ceratostigma* (D), *Cercis* (D), *Chamaelaucium* (E), *Choisya* (E), *Chorizema* (E), *Clianthus* (E), *Coprosma* (E), *Cornus* (D), *Cotton-easter* (E & D), *Crataegus* (E & D), *Crotalaria* (E), *Cydonia* (D), *Cytisus* (E & D), *Daphne* (E), *Deutzia* (D), *Diervilla* (D), *Diosma* (E), *Diplacus* (E), *Doryanthes* (E), *Duranta* (E), *Edwardsia* (E), *Eleagnus* (E), *Eriostemon* (E), **Erythrina* (D), *Escallonia* (E), *Euonymus* (E), *Exochorda* (D), *Feijoa* (E), *Felicia* (E), *Forsythia* (D), *Genista* (E), *Gordonia* (E), *Grevillea* (E), *Hakea* (E), *Habrothamnus* (E), **Heliotropium* (E), **Hibiscus* (E & D), *Hydrangea* (D), *Hypericum* (E), *Ilex* (E), *Inga* (E), **Iochroma* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Kerria* (D), *Lagerstroemia* (D), *Lantana* (E), *Lasiandra* (E), *Laurus* (E), *Lavandula* (E), *Leptospermum* (E), *Ligustrum* (E), *Linum* (E), *Magnolia* (E & D), *Malus* (D), *Melaleuca* (E), *Myrtus* (E), *Nandina* (E), *Nerium* (E), *Ochna* (E), *Osmanthus* (E), *Philadelphus* (D), *Photinia* (E), *Pittosporum* (E), *Plumbago* (E), *Podalyria* (E), *Poinciana* (E), *Prostanthera* (E), *Protea* (E), *Prunus* (D), *Psidium* (E), *Punica* (D), *Rhododendron* (E), *Rhus* (D), *Rosmarinus* (E), *Russelia* (E), *Sambucus* (D), *Sesbania* (D), *Spartium* (E), *Spirea* (D), *Strelitzia* (E), *Syringa* (D), *Tamarix*, **Tecoma* (E), *Telopea* (E), *Veronica* (E), *Viburnum* (E & D), *Westringia* (E).

Autumn Beauty varies each season.

Trees.

Acer (D), Acacia (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Backhousia (E), Betula (D), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Catalpa (D), Celtis (D), Cercis (D), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hoheria (E), Hymenoporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Koelreuteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidamber (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E & D), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (E), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E & D), Salix (D), Sapium (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), Ulmus (D), and all Conifers.

*In warm spots only and planted in late spring to escape damage by frost.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (D), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Rockhampton Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Aberia (E), Acalypha (E), Aeschynanthus (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Clerodendron (E), Crotalaria (E), Cuphea (E), Cyphomandra (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (E), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lasiandra (E), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Melaleuca (E), Murraya (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sesbania (D), Spirea Reevesiana (D), Strelitzia (E), Tecoma (E), Toxicoplea (E).

Trees.

Acacia podalyriaefolia (E), Agathis (E), Backhousia (E), Bambusa (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Celtis (D), Ceratonia (E), Dombeya (E), Eleocarpus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Flindersia (E), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Millietia (E), Schinus (E), Spathodea (E), Sterculia (E & D), Tamarix (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (D), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E & D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Manettia (E), Medeola (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E).

Conifers.

Araucarias Bidwillii and Cunninghamii, Cupressus Funerbris, C. Knightii, C. Lambertiana Aurea, C. Sempervirens, C. Torulosus, Podocarpus elatus, Taxodium distichum.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Aberia (E), Abutilon (E), Acalypha (E), Aeschynanthus (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Aronia (D), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E & D), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Begonia (E),

Many new varieties are being tested.

Benthamia (E), Berberis (E & D), Boronia (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Buxus (E), Callicarpa (D), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Cassia (E), Ceanothus (E), Cerasus (E & D), Ceratostigma (D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Chorizema (E), Clerodendron (E), Ceanthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cornus (D), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E & D), Crotalaria (E), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E & D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Feijoa (E), Felicia (E), Forsythia (D), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Gordonia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Hakea (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotis (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Mackaya (E), Magnolia (E & D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Montanoa (D), Murraya (E), Musa (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Parrotia (D), Pentapterygium (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Romneya (E), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sambucus (D), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Toxicophlaea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E & D).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Agathis (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Casuarina (E), Catalpa (D), Celtis (D), Ceratonia (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Flindersia (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hoheria (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Koelreuteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melaleuca (E), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E & D), Salix (D), Sapium (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), and practically all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Beaumontia (E), Bigonia (E & D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Ipomea (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhyncospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

A few years ago I obtained some very fine roses from you which gave me the greatest satisfaction. I now want a few more.—L.C.P., Lismore. 15/7/36.

Would you kindly forward to me to the above address a copy of your latest catalogue. I am very interested and have heard of and seen good results from plants received from your nurseries.—Miss E.M., Korumburra, Vict. 13/7/36.

The last consignment of plants you forwarded have done remarkably well, especially the roses Betty Uprichard and Li Bures. Also the climbers.—18/1/37.

The roses received to-day arrived in splendid order. Many thanks for sending such very nice strong plants. They should have a good start.—Mrs. N.W.B., Barraba. 20/7/36

For late planting book early.

SPECIAL ITEMS

This list is not confined to new trees or plants, but is written to draw attention, also, to the worth-while varieties which are not receiving the attention due to their worth. Each year we import novelties from many different countries and are testing out scores of varieties to determine their suitability to Australian climates and their value to gardeners generally. The experience gained in this respect is always at the call of our clients and we will gladly comment on any variety when desired. The plants not in stock will be procured if at all possible, and any varieties not available in Australia will be imported on a commission basis.

E—Evergreen. D—Deciduous, while the approximate height in feet at maturity follows.



Millettia caffra

ACER DAVIDII, D.20.—A new and distinct Maple with large, undivided leaves, which are red in spring and again in autumn before they fall. H.M.Mts. and the hills round Sydney. 2/6 each.

ACER NEGUNDO CALIFORNICA AUREA, D.20.—A golden variety of a strong growing form of Acer Negundo. The leaves are larger than the other variegated forms and are a uniform colour throughout, having no green in their make up. H.M.Mts. 2/6 each.

AGATHIS ROBUSTA, E.40.—Queensland Kauri. A handsome foliaged tree suitable for parks and large gardens. B.R.S. only. 3/6 each.

ARAUCARIA COOKII, E.50.—A beautiful tree in the early stages with drooping branchlets. The mature tree resembles the Norfolk Island Pine, but is not nearly so spreading. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

ASTERS (Perennial).—A new, dwarf type of Perennial Aster, growing 6in. high, suitable for low borders or rockeries. 1/6 each.

Countess of Dudley.—Clear pink.

Daphne.—Mauve pink.

Lady H. Maddocks.—Lavender.

Marjorie.—Rose pink.

AZALEAS (KURUME).—The Kurume Azaleas are now definitely established in public favour and have won their place by sheer merit. The following are recent

Never disturb the roots of plants from pots.

- introductions, and produce large quantities of small blooms like the older sorts. 2/6 each.
- Congalo.**—Deep rose.
- Sakata Blush.**—Pale blush pink.
- Sakata Pink.**—Rose pink.
- Sakata Red.**—Reddish pink.
- BEGONIA (Tree).**—We are offering this year three new varieties of Begonias raised by Mr. Richard Smith, of Marrickville. They are definite improvements on the older varieties, and we recommend them with every confidence. 1/6 each.
- Carnea Improved, E.8.**—A form with larger blooms and slightly richer pink colour than the parent.
- Dora Gould, E.8.**—Extra large, salmon pink flowers, in large clusters.
- Mrs. Christian Thornett, E.8.**—A white flowered form of B. Smithii.
- CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM, D.40.**—A large tree with drooping branches and heart shaped leaves which turn to rich red and yellow shades in autumn. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.
- CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA, D.10.**—The Fringe Tree. A most striking shrub or small tree when covered with its masses of white, slender petalled flowers in spring. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.
- COMBRETUM LOEFLINGII, E.**—Curious brush-like orange coloured flowers produced in the spring months. This plant can be treated either as a climber or a shrub. Suitable only for frost free areas. B.R.S. 3/6 each.
- COTONEASTER PARNEYII, E.8.**—A recent introduction, native of China originally, but now being grown in many countries for its big clusters of brilliant red berries. The foliage is larger than most of the family and colours well in the autumn. E. 2/6 each.
- COTONEASTER SEROTINA, E.10.**—The most attractive of all Cotoneasters. In the early spring after growth has commenced, the leaves of the previous year develop beautiful red colourings, which, combined with the silvery green tonings of the young leaves are quite unique. A little later the bush is covered with bunches of white flowers, and in the autumn the pendulous branches are weighed down with their masses of bright red berries. We can recommend this with every confidence. E. 2/- each.
- CRATAEGUS SPATHULATA, D.20.**—One of the finest of the deciduous Hawthorns, the purple red berries literally covering the plant and remaining long after the leaves have fallen. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS C. E. PEARSON, D.6.**—Wings wallflower-red tipped with old rose. Standards buff apricot shaded with red on the reverse. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS DALLIMOREI, D.6.**—An unusual shade of vieux-rose, very distinct and attractive. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS HIBERNIA, D.6.**—Wings orange-scarlet shaded with rose, standards rose tinted. A showy variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS LADY MOORE, D.6.**—Wings rich red, standards yellowish buff shaded with pink. A very pleasing colour combination. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS MARIA BURKWOOD, D.6.**—A new variety of distinctive colouring. The standards and keel are yellow flushed dull rose, while the wings are rich crimson lined with gold. A beautiful novelty. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- DAPHNE GENKWA, D.4.**—This dwarf shrub is quite unlike the well-known Daphne rubra. The sprays of lilac coloured flowers resemble the Persian Lilac and are sweetly perfumed. H.M.Mts. and the hills round Sydney. 5/- each.
- DIOSMA PULCHRA, E.3.**—A valuable introduction from South Africa. It produces masses of small, mauve-pink flowers in winter and early spring when other flowers are scarce. These flowers last well when picked, while the growth of the plant is rather more spreading than the white variety. Recommended. 2/6 each.
- ELEOCARPUS BAUERLINII, E.30.**—A species of Blue Berry Ash, but a larger tree than E. cyaneus. A very beautiful subject in flower, foliage, or berry. B.R.S. only. 2/6 each.
- ERYTHRINA ACANTHOCARPA, D.6.**—An extremely rare and beautiful variety, being the most striking colour of any Erythrina, scarlet with yellow tip. Dwarf habit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 3/6 each.
- ESCALLONIA DONARD BRILLIANCE, E.6.**—Rich scarlet-crimson flowers which are brighter than any other varieties of this family. A welcome addition to the hardy, evergreen shrubs. 2/6 each.
- FRAVINUS VELUTINA, D.40.**—This variety comes from Arizona and should stand a dry climate better than many of the other varieties. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.
- GALPHIMIA GLAUCA, E.5.**—An attractive evergreen shrub, with spikes of yellow flowers. B.R.S. 2/- each.

INCARVILLEA DELAVAYII.—A tuberous rooted plant commonly called the Pride of China, and needing a cool, well drained position for best results. The pink Petunia-like flowers are borne on stems two feet high and are very attractive. H.M.Mts.S. 1/6 each.

KNIPHOFIA OR TRITOMA.—Commonly known as the Red Hot Poker, this plant is now receiving considerable attention from the hybridist, and the following forms are some of the improved varieties now available:—

Baby Joy.—Free flowering, orange-red. 3 ft. 1/6 each.

Leonie.—Deep red, free flowering. 3 ft. 1/6 each.

Little Treasure.—Bright yellow shaded salmon. 1 ft. 1/6 each.

Nelsonii.—Brilliant coral red. Very free flowering. 1 ft. 1/6 each.

LIBOCEDRUS DONIANA, E.20.—A very rare and distinct type of conifer, with narrow upright growth, and crinkled leaves. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.

LOROPETALUM CHINENSIS, E.4.—A dwarf shrub, covered in spring with clusters of pale yellow flowers. A very attractive shrub. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII, D.40.—A rare, handsome variety from India, with huge pink blooms. H.M.Mts. 7/6 each.

MAGNOLIA WATSONII, D.10.—Flowers four to five inches across and highly fragrant. The inner petals are ivory white and the outer ones tinged with rose. H.M.Mts. 7/6 each.

MILLETTIA CAFFRA, E.12.—A rare shrub or small tree of spreading habit. In the spring it is very conspicuous when covered with its spikes of rosy-purple pea-shaped flowers. B.R.S. 3/6 each.

PARROTIA PERSICA, D.15.—A very rare shrub or small tree with magnificent foliage effects in yellow, red, and pink during the autumn months. The plants are rather slow growing in their first few years. Highly recommended. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

PENTAPTERYGIIUM SERPENS, E.3.—This beautiful shrub bears tubular scarlet flowers, which hang from the under side of the arching branches. The young shoots, which are tinged with red, make an added attraction. Requires partial shade and a lime free soil. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

SUTERA GRANDIFLORA, E.3.—A recent importation from South Africa, which is proving a valuable addition to our hardy winter flowering shrubs. The flowers are delicate lavender blue, each about 1 inch in diameter, produced in heads six inches across. The plants should be pinched back from time to time in their young stages to encourage a bushy growth, and when well established will bloom all through the winter and well into the spring. Hardy in all except cold snow climates. Recommended. 2/6 each.

THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA, E.6.—A bushy shrub with long, narrow leaves and yellow, bell-shaped flowers. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

VIBURNUM BUDDLEIFOLIUM, D.6.—A recent introduction from China, having long downy leaves and heads of white flowers, followed by bunches of black berries. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, D.8.—A deciduous type, with white flowers and bluish-black berries. The leaves turn the most gorgeous colour in autumn. A.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

WATSONIA LESLEY CARSON.—A distinct advance in these hardy and decorative bulbs. The large, wide open flowers are a beautiful shade of soft salmon pink. This variety was raised by the late Mr. Duncan Carson and before his death was given to us for distribution. 1/6 each.

WIDDRINGTONIA SCHWARTZII, E.—An uncommon South African conifer with glaucous green cypress-like foliage. A.M.P.S. 3/6 each.

ZELKOVA ACUMINATA, D.50.—A graceful, spreading tree, somewhat resembling the Elm and having beautiful autumn foliage. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

DWARF CONIFERS.

Suitable for rockeries, tubs and small gardens.

RETINOSPORA filifera compacta, E.3.—A compact form with slender drooping branchlets. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 3/6 each.

THUYA FROEBELLI, E.3.—A dwarf, rounded type, with green foliage. Very suitable for tub work. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS LITTLE GEM, E.3.—Compact, dark green form of fairly wide growth. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS WARREANA, E.3.—A dwarf variety with conical habit, and therefore, ideal for tubs or small rockeries. Slow growing like all other dwarf plants. H.M.Mts. 3/6 each.

THUYA PYRAMIDALIS, E.8.—A narrow, upright grower which is sure to become popular. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

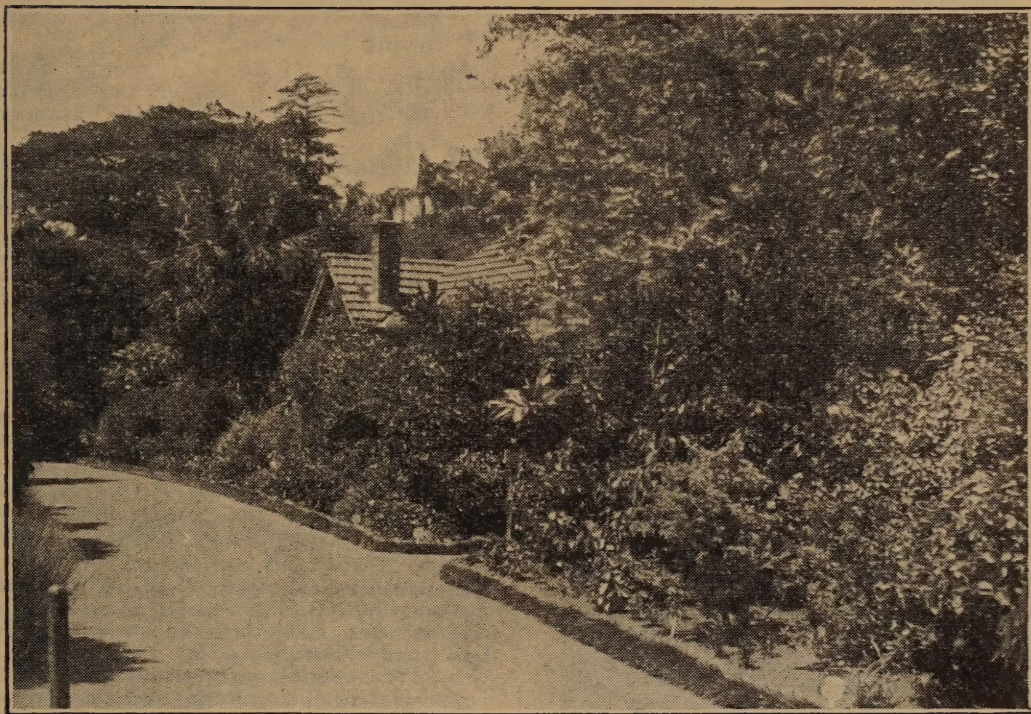
THUYA RECURVA RHEINGOLD, E.3.—One of the most beautiful of the dwarf conifers. The habit is dwarf and compact and the golden foliage becomes tinted with bronze during the winter months. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

THUYOPSIS DOLOBRATA NANA, E.3.—Beautiful compact shrub, with upright branches, resembling some of the Selaginellas. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

Let us help you make a safe selection for your climate.

TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.



No other country in the world possesses the same opportunities as Australia for the successful growth of such a wide range of trees and shrubs. Many districts are warm enough in winter for semi-tropical and even tropical subjects, and yet cool enough for cold climate plants. In addition, there is the vast range of native plants peculiarly adaptable to cultivation, many of which are included in the following pages. A judicious selection may readily be made to suit any position, climate or background, if the recommendations embodied in each description are observed.

Following the botanic name will in most cases be found the translation or meaning of the word in brackets. Where a common name is in general use this is next indicated. Cultural or other descriptions then follow, while the capital letters indicate the variety is suitable for growth in those zones. (See climate map). Where no capitals are mentioned the plant may be considered hardy everywhere. "E" indicates the variety is evergreen and "D" deciduous, while the number following gives the average height in feet for plants at maturity in average soils. Prices are for the single plant unless specially marked, while freight or postage is additional when orders are despatched by these methods. Where seasons are mentioned, such as spring, summer, etc., they refer to flowering periods.

Prune after flowering for most shrubs.

ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician). Profuse flowering, dwarf shrubs, from China, with small bell-shaped flowers and attractive foliage. Summer. A.H.M.Mts.-P.S. 2/- each.

longituba, E.4.—Soft rose coloured flowers.

rupestris, E.4.—Pink and white.

uniflora, E.4.—Lilaceous pink with orange blotch.

ABERIA.—(After Mt. Aber in Abyssinia). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9 each.

caffra, E.12.—Kaffir Apple. A thorny plant used for tall hedges.

ABIES.—See Conifer Section.

ABUTILON.—(An Arabic name for a plant like a mallow). Commonly known as Chinese Lanterns. The Abutilon originally came from South America, but most of the varieties offered are of garden origin. Require regular pruning after flowering to ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any green branches which develop must be cut away. Spring to autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow), E.4.—Pure white.

Cloth of Gold, E.4.—Yellow.

Eclipse, E.8.—Orange.

Emperor, E.4.—Crimson.

Rosaeflorum, E.4.—Rosy pink.

Sawitzii, E.3.—Small flowers, but green leaves margined with white are its main attraction.

Souv. de Bonn, E.8.—Orange flowers and silver variegated leaves.

Sydney Belle, E.6.—Rich yellow with large blooms.

vexillarium variegata, E.3.—Small crimson flowers with orange edge, golden variegated leaves, prostrate growth.

ACACIA.—(The name comes from Akazo, to sharpen; referring to the spines on some of the original species). The Australian varieties are all evergreen. They should be pruned after flowering and careful watch kept for borers, which, if not checked, will kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

accola, E.20.—A very beautiful variety with narrow leaves. Early flowering. 1/6.

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist, of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. Winter. A.M.Mts. 1/3.

cyanophylla (blue leaved), E.20.—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1/3.

dealbata (dealbatus, white washed), E.30.—The branches appear as if

dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the south of France for the cut flower trade, and is known as Mimosa. Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter. 1/3.

decurrens, variety **normalis**, E.30.—The Queen Wattle of New South Wales. The best type of *decurrens*. Spring flowering. 1/3.

elata (tall), E.30.—Commonly called Cedar Wattle. One of the finest of the tree type of Wattles. Summer. 1/6.

podalyriaefolia (podalyria leaved), E.20.—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the best Wattles as it has large flowers, and blooms for a longer period than most. We consider *Baileyana* to be the better foliage, but *podalyriaefolia* has the finer flowers. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/3.

pycnantha, E.30.—Golden Wattle. Broad leaves in the young stage, but turning sickle shaped when older. Very large blooms. Winter. A.H.M.Mts.P. 1/6.

saligna (Willow-like), E.15.—A West Australian variety, with large flowers and weeping branches. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1/3.

spectabilis (showy), E.10.—The Mud-gee Wattle. One of the smaller growing varieties, but very attractive. Spring. 1/6.

We can also supply the following varieties:—*longifolia* and *prominens*. 1/6 each.

ACALYPHA.—(Akalepe, a nettle). B.R.S.

marginata, E.6.—The Fijian Fire Plant. A handsome foliage plant with brownish red leaved margined crimson. Only suitable for frost free, coastal climates. 2/-.

ACER.—(Acer, sharp. A reference to the days when it was used for pikes and lances). This is the name for the Maple family, which is a very varied one, comprising many beautiful trees and shrubs, some with green, and others with variegated foliage. Maples come from Europe, Asia and America. Suitable for H.M.Mts.S.

EUROPEAN MAPLES.

campestris, D.30.—The English Maple. 2/-.

platanoides, D.50.—Norway Maple. Foliage turns orange in autumn. 2/-.

platanoides Drummondii, D.30.—Leaves bordered with white. 2/6.

pseudo platanus, D.50.—The well-known Sycamore. 2/-.

pseudo platanus atropurpurea, D.30.—A form in which the leaves are purple underneath and green above. 2/6.

pseudo platanus Leopoldii, D.30.—Foliage variegated yellow and purple. 2/6.

Prune flowering peaches differently.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

dasyarpum Wieri laciniatum, D.20.—Cut-leaved silver Maple. 2/6.

negundo, D.40.—Box Elder. Sometimes classified as *Negundo fraxinifolium*. A beautiful tree, and should be more extensively planted. Leaves turning to yellow in autumn. 2/-.

negundo argentea variegata, D.20.—Beautiful silver variegated leaves. 2/6.

negundo aureum variegata, D.20.—Similar to above, but leaves are golden. 2/6.

negundo californica aurea.—See Special Items.

saccharinum, D.50.—Canadian Sugar Maple. Beautiful yellow leaves in autumn. 2/6.

virginicum rubrum, D.30.—Lovely red leaves in autumn. 2/6.

ASIATIC VARIETIES.

colchicum aureum, D.30.—Golden autumn foliage. 2/6.

Davidii.—See Special Items.

Ginnala, D.15.—Particularly vivid in autumn, with its reddish brown foliage. 2/6.

polymorphum or *palmatum*, D.20.—The Common Japanese Maple. Small, deciduous trees, with feathery green foliage in summer and leaves turning red in autumn. Very useful for mixing with cut flowers. Plant in sheltered positions, and should be kept well watered in dry seasons to prevent foliage burning.

polymorphum atropurpureum, D.10.—Deep maroon, palmate leaves. 6/-.

polymorphum aureum, D.10.—Yellow leaves. 6/-.

polymorphum dissectum, D.6.—A low growing variety, with finely cut leaves. 6/-.

polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum, D.6.—Similar to above, with deep maroon leaves. 6/-.

polymorphum filicifolium, D.10.—Finely cut leaves, but not so fine as *dissectum*. 6/-.

polymorphum Oshiu Beni, D.10.—Deep maroon leaves. 6/-.

polymorphum Osakazuki, D.10.—Reddish maroon. 6/-.

polymorphum reticulatum, D.8.—Green and white variegated. 6/-.

polymorphum roseum, D.6.—Green leaves, margined pink. 6/-.

polymorphum sanguineum Chishio, D.10.—Small leaves, blood red in spring, turning green in summer. 6/-.

polymorphum sanguineum Seizen, D.10.—Leaves larger than *Chishio*, but similar colouring. 6/-.

trifidum, D.20.—A very fine Maple, with beautiful red autumn leaves. The variety is not known as well as it deserves. A quick grower and one of the best. 2/6.

ADENANDRA.—A small shrub from South Africa. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

uniflora, E.2.—Pale pink flowers.

ADHATODA.—(The native name). Tall shrubs suitable for B.R.S. only. Grown mostly for foliage effect, although the flowers are quite attractive. Summer. 2/- each.

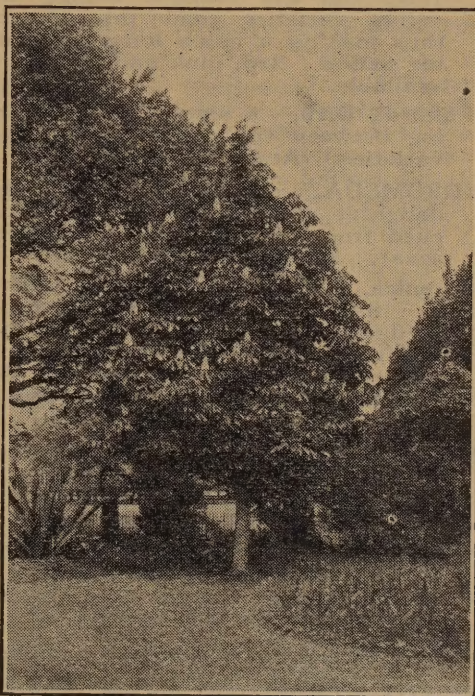
Duvernoia, E.10.—White flowers.

Vasica, E.10.—Darker coloured foliage than above, and flowers have purple markings.

AESCHYNANTHUS.—(From *aischuno*, to be ashamed; and *anthos*, a flower). B.R.S. 2/-.

grandiflorus, E.3.—A tender, dwarf shrub, producing on the end of arching branches, flowers of red and orange colour.

AESCULUS.—(A name given by Pliny to a sort of Oak having an edible fruit). Horse Chestnut. These are suitable for H. & Mts., in good deep soil. 2/6 each.



Aesculus hippocastanum.
Horse chestnut.

hippocastanum, D.40.—The Common Horse Chestnut. White flowers in spring, followed by showy foliage.

rubicunda, D.30.—A pink flowered species from North America.

ACONIS.—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds). A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.

flexuosa (flexible), E.30.—A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer.

ALEURITES.—(From the Greek word signifying floury). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

Fordii, E.20.—A fine ornamental tree producing fruit from which is extracted the Tung Oil of commerce. The nuts are extremely poisonous, and care should be taken that they are not allowed within the reach of children.

ALLSPICE.—See Calycanthus.

ALMOND (Flowering).—See Amygdalus.

ALOYSIA.—See Lippia.

AMYGDALUS.—(Amyssos, to lacerate; referring to the corrugated seeds). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

persica (Persian), D.10.—Double Flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties. After the bloom is over cut hard back to main stems. We can supply in pink, red, white and striped.

Winter Flowering varieties.—These start flowering about the end of July, and are finished before the spring varieties come into bloom, thus making a much longer blooming period. Red, pink and white are available.

Pollardi, D.15.—A single pink, flowering between the winter and spring varieties. A very beautiful sort.

ANDROMEDA.—(Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus). H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

japonica, E.3.—A dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families and requiring a moist and shady position. The flowers are in sprays and very like Lily of the Valley. A beautiful shrub for a sheltered spot. Spring.

ANGOPHORA.—(Aggos, a vessel; phero, to bear; alluding to the shape of the fruit). 1/3.

lanceolatus (spear shaped), E.60.—The so called Sydney Red Gum. The bark is reddish pink and the young shoots provide the red gum tips so largely used for decoration.

APPLE (Flowering).—See Pyrus Malus.

APRICOT (Flowering).—See Prunus mume.

ARALIA.—See Fatsia.

ARBUTUS.—(In Celtic, "Arboise" means a sour, astringent fruit, and is generally considered to be the origin of this name). Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

unedo, E.10.—Irish Strawberry Tree. White flowers like Lily of the Valley followed by red fruits not unlike Strawberries, hence the name. Autumn. Suitable for places as warm as Sydney, but will grow into a small tree in colder climates.

Although the flowers contain both stamens and pistils, it is advisable to plant two or three in one garden if large crops of berries are desired.

ARDISIA.—(Ardes, a point; the anthers are like tiny spears). B.R.S. 2/-.

crenulata (full of notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot or bush house plant producing red berries in winter.

ARDUINA.—(After Peitro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

bispinosa grandiflora (two spined, large flowered), E.6.—A beautiful shrub from South Africa, commonly called Cape Plum. Sweet scented white flowers followed by edible purple fruits like plums. Spring.

ARONIA.—(A modification of Aria). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

arbutifolia (arbutus leaved), D.5.—A dwarf growing deciduous shrub closely related to the pear family. Beautiful autumn foliage and red berries.

melanocarpa, D.5.—Similar to above, but with black berries.

ASTERS (Perennial).—See Special Items and Herbaceous Plants.

AUCUBA.—(The native Japanese name). H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.

japonica, E.6.—Large, dark green foliated plants bearing red berries on female plants only. A male plant is necessary for pollination purposes, and if the two plants are planted two or three inches apart, the impression is given of one handsome foliated shrub producing red fruit. If the male is placed by itself it appears as only a green leaved specimen. Suitable for growing under trees or in bush houses.

Male (or pollen-bearing).

Female (or berry-bearing).

japonica aurea, E.6.—The Gold Dust Tree. Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves.

AZALEAS.—See Separate Section.

BACKHOUSIA.—(After James Backhouse of York). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

citriodora (lemon scented), E.18.—An attractive tall shrub from Queensland with lemon scented leaves. Spring.

BAMBOO.—See Bambusa.

BAMBUSA.—(Bambos, its Indian name). Suitable for A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Alphonse Karri, E.6.—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems.

arundinacea, E.40.—The giant Bamboo. 5/-.

Arundinaria Hindsii, E.15.—A slender growing variety, suitable for tubs or specimens.

Arundinaria Hindsii graminea, E.10.—

Pistacia Chinensis is gorgeous in Autumn.

A small leaved form of the preceding variety.

Arundinaria Simonii, E.15.—A strong growing variety with deep green foliage.

auricoma, E.2.—An extremely dwarf, golden foliaged variety. Suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants in shade.

japonica, E.12.—A free growing, green variety used for garden stakes.

We can also supply *Bambusa quadrangularis*, *Arundinaria tricolor* and *Phyllostachys ruscifolia*.

BANANA (Ornamental).—See *Musa*.

BARBERRY.—See *Berberis*.

BAUERA.—(After Francis and Ferdinand Bauer). A.M.P.S. 2/-.

rubroides, E.4.—A pretty pink flowering native shrub. Suitable for moist, shady situations. Spring.

BAUHINIA.—(Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, famous botanists of the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate). B.R.S. Alba and *purpurea* need pruning after flowering to make the plants shapely.

alba, E.12.—A beautiful white flowered variety. Spring. 2/-.

Galpinii, E.6.—A brick red species from Natal. This is the finest variety for warm climates, flowering for a long period in the summer. 2/6.

purpurea, E.12.—Large rosy purple flowers. Known in Queensland as the Butterfly Tree. Spring. 2/-.

BEAUCARNEA.—(A commemorative name). B.R.S. 2/6.

recurvata, E.10.—A *Dracaena*-like plant from Mexico with long recurving leaves. Suitable for pot or pedestal culture.

BEECH.—See *Fagus*.

BEGONIA.—(Mons. Begon, a French patron of Botany). These plants are extensively used in Sydney gardens, especially in shady places. They require shelter from strong winds and will not stand much frost. Where conditions are suitable they make a very fine effect, especially as they flower all the summer and autumn. The varieties offered are garden hybrids, but the original home of most species is Central America. B.R.S. 1/- each.

Beatrice Roseby, E.6.—Large leaves and bunches of pink flowers.

Carnea Improved.—See Special Items.

corallina, E.6.—The Bamboo Begonia. Leaves edged red, flowers scarlet.

corallina carnea, E.6.—A pink form of *corallina*.

corallina alba, E.6.—A white type of *corallina*.

Credneri, E.3.—Leaves bronzy green, pink flowers.

Dora Gould.—See Special Items.

Ingrami, E.3.—Medium sized, shiny green foliage, with bunches of pleasing pink flowers which are produced in great profusion.

lucerna, E.6.—One of the large leaved type. The flowers are rich red, produced in immense pendant sprays.

metallica, E.3.—A bronzy green, fairly large leaved sort, producing bunches of soft pink flowers.

Mrs. Christian Thornett.—See Special Items.

Smithii, E.6.—Bronze green foliage, thickly spotted white and large pink flowers.

BENTHAMIA.—(George Bentham, a distinguished English botanist). H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

fragifera (strawberry fruited), E.15.—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. Synonymous *Cornus capitata*. Large creamy white bracts. Seems at its best when in conjunction with other trees enjoying the shelter they afford. A very attractive small tree. Spring.

BERBERIS.—(*Berberis*, its Arabian name). *Barberry*. Hardy, deciduous and evergreen shrubs from America, Asia and Europe. Some are grown for their foliage, but the deciduous sorts are at their best in autumn, when their leaves and berries are very attractive. Used for hedges or single specimens. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

aggregata Barbarossa, D.5.—Coral red berries.

aggregata Prattii, D.5.—Coral red berries.

aquifolium, E.6.—Hardy evergreen, suitable for the coldest climates.

Darwinii, E.6.—Dark shining foliage, with clusters of rich orange flowers.

Fortunei, E.6.—An erect growing variety with large pinnate foliage.

japonica, E.10.—Hardy evergreen. Yellow flowers and purple berries.

Pirate King, D.5.—A hybrid variety, with bright red berries.

Sargentiana, E.6.—Yellow flowers and black berries. A fine evergreen, especially for cold climates.

stenophylla (*stenos*, narrow; *phyllum*, a leaf), E.5.—A pendulous variety covered in spring with yellow flowers.

stenophylla Brilliant, E.3.—A dwarf growing variety of above with glossy green leaves.

Thunbergii, D.4.—A Japanese variety, with beautiful autumn foliage. 1/6.

Thunbergii atropurpurea, D.4.—We consider this the most outstanding of all *Berberis*. The spring foliage is like the purple leaved plum, lightening slightly in the summer, and

Hardy everywhere where climates are not marked.

finally in late autumn taking on intense autumn colourings. Like *Thunbergii* it has yellow flowers and red berries.

vulgaris.—The common Barberry. This is a proclaimed shrub, as it harbours the wheat rust spores. Recent legislation prohibits any nurseryman from selling it, and provides a penalty for anyone allowing it to remain in their garden.

Wilsonae, E.4.—A low growing, semi-deciduous variety from China, with heavy crops of coral berries in autumn.

BETULA.—(The Celtic name was Betu, while the common name is Birch). H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

alba, D.30.—A very graceful tree of drooping habit. In autumn the leaves turn yellow and the contrast with the white trunk is very effective.

BIRCH.—See Betula.

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.—See Poinciana.

BLUE BERRY ASH.—See Eleocarpus.

BORONIA.—(After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece). Spring. H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

elator, E.3.—A bushy variety with rosy red flowers.

megastigma (large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut back after flowering and well watered to bring it into fresh growth.



Betula alba

BOTTLE BRUSH.—See Callistemon.

BOUVARDIAS.—See Separate Section.

BOX.—See Buxus.

BRACHYCHITON (from Brachys, short; and chiton, a tunic).—This section contains some of the most beautiful flowering and foliage trees in cultivation. Suitable for all except cold climates. Early summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S.



Brachychiton hybrida.

acerifolia (maple leaved), D.30.—The Illawarra Flame Tree. Large bunches of scarlet, bell-shaped flowers. Makes a good avenue tree. This is one of the most beautiful flowering trees grown, but is handicapped by several disadvantages. Up till flowering time they may be considered as evergreen, but drop their leaves in November when a crop of bloom is promised. When grown from seed, trees are usually twelve to fourteen years old before they flower and subsequent crops are generally most irregular. Some specimens give a prolific crop every seventh year with a partial flowering in between. By careful selection we are able to offer plants grafted with scions selected from a tree which blooms about four years out of five, while in addition, these young specimens flower three or four years after planting. Grafted plants do not grow as quickly as seedlings which is a great advantage for small gardens and in their young stages may be considered as gorgeous flowering shrubs. Seedlings, 2/- each; Grafted plants, 3/- each.

diversifolia (diverse leaves), E.30.—The well known Kurrajong. Beautiful street trees and also used largely for stock feed in drought. 2/-.

hybrida (acerifolia x diversifolia),

Carefully study the Climate Map.

D.30.—A natural cross between these two sorts. Pink, bell-shaped flowers. Grafted plants which flower about the fourth year. 3/-.

lurida (livid), D.30.—A Queensland variety with larger flowers than *acerifolia* but not so bright. 2/-.



Browallia Jamesonii

BRACHYSEMA.—(Brachys, short; sema, standard). A.M.P.S. 2/-.

lanceolatum, E.4.—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen with silvery foliage and scarlet pea-shaped flowers. Winter and spring.

BROOM.—See *Cytisus*, *Genista* and *Spartium*.

BROWALLIA.—(John Browallius, a friend of Linnaeus). Syn. *Streptosolon*. B.R.S. 2/-.

Jamesonii, E.6.—Orange and yellow blooms in great profusion. Will not stand frosts. Cut back after flowering in spring and summer.

BRUGMANSIA.—(After Prof. S. T. Brugmans, a botanical author). Angel's Trumpet. 2/- each.

Knightii, E.10.—Large white, trumpet shaped flowers. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

sanguinea, E.3.—Reddish orange tubular flowers. Liable to injury from frost. Summer. B.R.S.

BRUNFELSIA.—(After Otto Brunfels, a German botanist). B.R.S. 2/-.

latifolia (broad leaved), E.6.—A beautiful free flowering shrub, with blue flowers changing to white as they age. Compact and rather slow growth. One of the choicest shrubs in the garden. Flowering in spring and summer.

BRUSH BOX.—See *Tristania*.

BUDDLEIA.—(In honour of Adam Buddle, whose collections of dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum). Buddleias are very attractive shrubs, but need to be pruned hard back every winter to encourage strong new growth. They also like plenty of water in the growing season. Hardy in all Australian climates. Spring and summer. Unless otherwise priced, 1/9 each.

Colvillei, E.6.—Silver grey foliage and rosy pink flowers. Summer. 2/6.

Davidii, E.10.—Dark purple.

nanhoensis, E.5.—Similar to *Veitchiana*, but a dwarf grower.

Pink Pearl, E.6.—A new colour in Buddleias, being soft mauve, which in some lights gives a decided pink effect.

salviifolia, E.8.—Pale lilac.

Veitchiana, E.10.—The flower resembles English Lilac, and is strongly scented.

We can also supply *Fallowiana*, *globosa*, *madagascariensis* and *magnifica*.

BUXUS.—(Pyknos, dense; referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). 2/- each.

arborea (tree-like), E.20.—The Tree Box. A slow growing, tall shrub, with dark green leaves. Grown for foliage effect only. Can be trimmed into shape.

aurea variegata, E.2.—A golden variegated form, suitable for low specimens or rockeries.

sempervirens, E.4.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens. 4/6 dozen.

CALLICARPA.—(Calos, beautiful; and carpos, a fruit). H.M.MtsS. 2/-.

chinensis, D.10.—Vigorous shrub pro-



**CALLISTEMON
LANCEOLATUS**

ducing long canes which carry small clusters of rosy lilac flowers in the leaf axils. These are followed by violet berries. Spring.



Callistemon salignus.

CALLISTEMON.—(Calos, beautiful; and stemon, a stamen). Bottle Brush. A most appropriate name. These are excellent plants for planting near water, but will also thrive splendidly in dry positions. With the exception of salignus, all are red or crimson flowers, but vary in style of growth. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

acuminata.—Crimson.

coccinea, E.20. — Scarlet, weeping habit.

lanceolatus, E.10.—Scarlet.

salignus, E.20.—Creamy flowers. The main beauty of this variety is in the reddish brown colour of the young leaves at each growth.

CALODENDRON. — (Calos, beautiful; dendron, a tree). A beautiful flowering tree from South Africa. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
capense, E.40.—The magnificent Cape Chestnut. Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. One of the most beautiful of all trees.

CALYCANTHUS. — (Calyx, a calyx; anthos, a flower). Allspice. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.
floridus, D.6.—The Caroline Allspice. Reddish brown flowers, with rich fragrance produced in late spring.

CAMELLIA.—(After George Camellus). Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining a height of ten or twelve feet. These old favourites are becoming popular again, as they always look attractive in the garden whether in flower or not. M.S. In Adelaide they require protection from the heat. Winter. 2/6 each.

Angelo Cocchi.—White and pink.

Aspasia.—White, pink stripes.

Bonomiana.—White. Occasionally a flake of pink.

Candidissima.—Pure white.

C. H. Hovey.—Crimson.

Countess Callina.—Pure white.

Edward Billing.—Very double soft pink with deeper veinings and edged white.

Great Eastern.—Deep crimson, semi-double.

Harriet Bæcher Sheather.—Salmon pink.

Isabella.—Pure white, late flowering.

Lady Parker.—Deep rose.

Lady St. Clair.—Pale pink. Does not open well in wet or cold weather.

Metallica.—Purplish red.

Mrs. A. M. Hovey.—Pink with white blotch.

Prince Frederick William.—Light pink.

Red Pressi.—Red, occasional white mark.

Red Waratah.—Crimson.

Venus de Medicis.—Rosy red.

White Waratah.—White with yellow stamens.

Wrightii.—Deep rose.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA, E.12.—These are a different type to the preceding, being mostly single flowers and a much more graceful habit of growth. The plants grow much quicker and the flowers are smaller and more dainty. When in full bloom they are one of the most attractive shrubs in the garden. Except where otherwise priced, 2/6 each.

Azumanishiki.—Pale pink. 3/-.

Benizuri.—Soft pink. 3/-.

Fuji no Mine.—Double white. 3/-.

Onigoromo.—White with pink and red blotches round edge of petals. 3/-.

Sasanqua.—Pink.

Sasanqua.—Red.

Sasanqua.—Rose pink.

Sasanqua.—Single white.

Snowflake.—Double white.

CAMPHORA AND CAMPHOR LAUREL.
See Cinnamomum.

CANNAS.—See Separate Section.

CANTUA.—(Cantu is the Peruvian name). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

dependens, E.6.—A handsome shrub from Peru. Often called the Sacred Flower of the Incas. The foliage is small, and the trumpet shaped flowers are pale pink at the base, shading to a rich crimson cerise. They are borne in clusters of 5 or 6, and hang downwards in most graceful fashion. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. Spring.

CAPE CHESTNUT.—See *Calodendron*.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.—See *Protea*.

CAROB TREE.—See *Ceratonia*.

CARYOPTERIS.—(From *karyon*, a nut, and *pteron*, a wing; wing fruited). Blue flowering deciduous shrubs flowering for a long time in the summer. Should be well pruned every winter to encourage young growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

mastacanthus, D.4.—The Blue Spirea.

tangutica, D.3.—Deeper blue than *mastacanthus* and a longer flowering season.

CASSIA.—(*Kasia* was its old Greek name). Beautiful shrubs with yellow flowers. They require pruning to keep them shapely. A.B.M.-P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.



Catalpa speciosa.

artemisioides, E.5.—A native shrub covered with small flowers for several months in the year. Winter and spring.

Candolleana (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), **E.10.**—One of our best flowering shrubs. Masses of yellow pea flowers in autumn.

didymobotrya, E.10.—A very robust growing *Cassia*, in flower most of the year, and a different shape to *Candolleana*.

fistula, E.20.—The Indian Pudding Pipe Tree, bearing pendant sprays of yellow flowers like a yellow *Wistaria*. Will not stand frost. Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

tomentosa, E.10.—A splendid winter flowering shrub with masses of golden yellow flowers. Coming into bloom just after *C. Candolleana* has finished, it continues right through until late spring.

CASTANOSPERMUM.—(*Kastanon*, a chestnut; and *sperma*, a seed). B.R.S. 2/-.

australis, E.30.—A large spreading tree with saffron coloured flowers. Does best in good soil. Summer.

CASUARINA.—(*Casuaris*, the Cassowary). 1/6 each.

Cunninghamiana, E.40.—Scrub She Oak or River Oak. Valuable trees for river planting or avenues. Used for shingles and a very fine fire wood.

glauca, E.40.—Swamp She Oak. This variety can be planted in brackish swamps where other trees fail.

torulosa, E.40.—Very conspicuous in the winter, when the foliage turns a reddish brown.

CATALPA.—(The Indian name). A quick growing, flowering tree from North America. Large leaves and spreading growth. Summer. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

bignonioides, D.20.—Large bunches of white flowers with purple spots.

CEANOTHUS.—(From *keanothus*, a name applied by Theophrastus to a plant not now known). Beautiful flowering shrubs mostly from America. Spring. Suitable for the cooler climates, but doing well round Sydney. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Conquete, D.6.—Light blue.

divaricatus, E.10.—Blue.

Edwardsii, E.6.—Small, shiny leaves and heads of blue flowers. This variety has taken the place of *C. Veitchii*.

Marie Simon, D.4.—A similar type to *C. Gloire de Versailles*, with the exception that the blooms are pink.

spectabilis roseus, D.5.—A compact growing sort with pink flowers.

CEDAR.—See *Cedrus*, *Juniperus* or *Melia*.

CEDRELA.—(A variation of *Cedrus*, the Cedar). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Toona, D.50.—The red Cedar of New South Wales. Besides being a very valuable timber, this is a beautiful and fast growing tree. Will do best in a deep soil.



Celtis occidentalis

CELTIS.—(The name used by Pliny for the Lotus. The association is obscure). Valuable for their fast growth and the rich yellow autumn foliage. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

australis (Southern), D.40.—Commonly known as the Nettle Tree. This tree is very similar in appearance to the Elm. Although it is of a different family it is more suited to our Australian climate. A splendid tree for single specimens or avenues.

occidentalis (Western), D.40.—The American Nettle tree.

CERASUS.—(From Cerasus, a town in Pontus, in Asia, when the Cherry was brought to Rome by Lucullus). H.M.Mts.S.

lauro-cerasus, E.20.—Cherry Laurel or English Laurel. A fine evergreen for specimens or hedges. 1/6.

lusitanica, E.20.—Portugal Laurel. One of the finest evergreen trees that can be grown in a cold climate. 2/-.

CERASUS JAPONICA.—Japanese flowering Cherries. These are deciduous, small trees, bearing beautiful clusters of white or pink flowers in spring, and beautiful autumn leaves. 2/6 each.

Apple Blossom, D.10.—Semi-double, clear pink flowers.

Hizakura, D.10.—Semi-double rosy pink flowers.

J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink, double.

Mt. Fuji, D.10.—Semi-double, white.

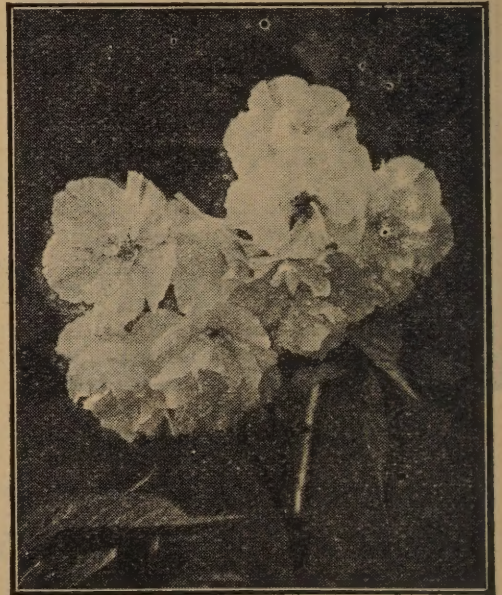
Sieboldtii rosea superba, D.10.—Double pink flowers.

Yoshino, D.20.—A single pale pink to white. Used in Japan for street planting.

CERATONIA.—(Ceratonia, a horn or pod). 2/-.

siliqua (podded), E.30.—Carob Tree or St. John's Bread. One of the finest trees for a hot dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder. The seeds are said to have been the original of the jewellers' "Carat."

CERATOPETALUM.—(Ceras, a horn, and petalon, a petal). S. 2/-.



Flowering Cherry.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

gummiferum, E.30. — The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering, fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. The plants will not stand heavy frost, and although found in mountain districts, they are always in sheltered gullies. Summer.



Ceratopetalum gummiferum.
N.S.W. Xmas Bush.

CERATOSTIGMA. — (Probably from ceras, a horn, and stigma). 1/9.

Willmottiae, D.3.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to Plumbago, and produces deep blue flowers over a long season. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere. Summer and autumn.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. — See Special Items.

CERCIS.—(From kerkis, a shuttlecock). Small deciduous trees allied to Bauhinia. The flowers do not come on the ends of the branches like most trees, but are produced along the main stems for several feet. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

canadensis (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red.

siliquastrum, D.20.—Commonly called "Judas Tree." Red.

CESTRUM.—(An old Greek name). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 1/9 each.

nocturnum (night flowering), E.8.—Greenish white flowers, scented at night.

purpureum, E.8.—Purplish red flowers, weeping habit of growth, flowering for a long period.

CHAMAELAUCIUM. — (From chamai-leuke, a dwarf white Poplar, because its healthy stems are miniatures of that tree). Commonly called "Geraldton Wax Plant." This plant, while liking a fair amount of water in summer, must never suffer from wet feet. We recommend that it be planted in a raised bed so that surplus moisture can get away quickly. The plant keeps in flower for months, flowering from May till October. After flowering the plant should be shortened back to keep it bushy. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

uncinatum, E.8.—Pale pink.

CHERRY (Flowering).—See *Cerasus japonica*.

CHERRY PIE.—See *Heliotropium*.

CHIMONANTHUS. — (Cheimon, winter; anthos, a flower). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

fragens, D.6. — Japanese Allspice. Yellow flowers in winter. This shrub is valued for its beautiful scent.

CHINESE HAWTHORN.—See *Photinia*.

CHINESE LANTERN.—See *Abutilon*.

CHINESE RAISIN.—See *Hovenia*.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. — See Special Items.

CHOISYA.—(M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist). 2/-.

ternata (leaves arranged in threes), E.4.—Mexican Orange Blossom. A small shrub which does well in all climates. Sweetly scented, white flowers in spring.

CHORIZEMA.—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink. The party who first discovered these beautiful flowers danced for joy at finding fresh water near them). Beautiful orange and red pea-shaped flowers growing on small bushes; very showy and useful for cutting. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

cordata, E.4.—The seed available of this plant is now so mixed that the true type is almost unprocurable. Plants offered under this name must be understood as being very variable in respect of leaf shape.

grandiflora, E.2.—A dwarf, compact type.

ilicifolia, E.4.—The tallest variety and pendulous habit.

CHRISTIA. — Syn. with *Strophanthus capensis*. Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

grandiflora, E.6. — A semi-scandent

shrub with peculiar red and yellow flowers.

CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See *Ceratopetalum*.

CINNAMOMUM.—(From the Arabic name, kinamon). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Camphora, E.40.—This tree produces the camphor of commerce, and is commonly known as Camphor Laurel. One of the best of our evergreen trees, but they require plenty of room as they have a very extensive root system, and should not be planted near the flower garden.

CISTUS.—(Kiste, a box, the shape of the seed vessels). Rock Rose. Free flowering shrubs suitable for dry positions. Prune well after flowering. Spring. 1/9.

Sunset, E.3.—Cerise pink flowers covering the whole bush. A very attractive plant.

CITHAREXYLUM.—(Kithara, a lyre; xylon, wood). Fiddlewood. B.R.S. 2/-.

subserratum, E.30.—An uncommon tree from West Indies. Sprays of white flowers.

CLERODENDRON.—(Kleros, chance; and dendron, a tree. The reference is to the uncertainty of its medicinal qualities). B.R.S. 2/-.

ugandense (Uganda), E.6.—Butterfly Flower. Beautiful blue flowers appearing nearly all the summer.

CLETHRA.—(Klethra, the Greek name of the Alder, from a supposed resemblance to their leaves). Summer. H.M.Mts. 2/- each.

alnifolia (Alder-leaved), D.5.—Bunches of creamy white flowers.

arborea (tree-like), E.10.—The Lily of the Valley tree, from the resemblance of the flowers. Requires a mild, equable climate and liable to die suddenly in dry times.

CLIANTHUS.—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower). Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

puniceus, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely.

COLEUS.—(From koleos, a sheath). Tender foliage plants generally, but a few varieties are grown for their flowers. Must be well protected from frost and sun. B.R.S. 2/-.

thyrsoides (thyrses-like), E.4.—Long spikes of intense blue flowers in winter.

COMBRETUM Loefflingii.—See Special Items.

COPROSMA.—Hardy shrubs from New Zealand grown for their foliage. Suitable for seaside planting. Will also stand fairly severe frosts.

Baueriana, E.10.—Green leaves. Used mostly for hedges. 1/6.

Baueriana variegata, E.6.—A variety with silver variegated leaves. 2/6.

Kirkii, E.2.—A prostrate species with dark green, shiny foliage. Suitable for large rockeries or banks. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

CORAL TREE.—See *Erythrina*.

CORNUS.—(Cornu, a horn; referring to the tough wood). Dogwood. Deciduous shrubs or trees, grown for their autumn colouring or their flower like bracts which appear in spring. Dogwoods are amongst our finest autumn foliaged trees, and should be more extensively planted. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Amomum, D.10.—Small white flowers, followed by blue berries. Good autumn foliage. 2/-.

florida, D.10.—Large white bracts in spring, giving a wonderful effect. Foliage rich bronze in autumn. 3/6.

florida rubra, D.10.—Similar to above, but pink flowers. 3/6.

Kousa, D.30.—Probably one of the finest of the Dogwoods, growing to a fine tree and covered with white bracts in spring. Also a most outstanding colour in autumn. 2/-.

COTONEASTER.—(From cotonea, Pliny's name for the quince; and aster, a corruption of ad instar, generally used to express likeness. Literally, quince-like). These are amongst our most useful and valued shrubs, thriving in all except tropical climates and standing hard conditions. They can be used for specimen plants or hedges, and their foliage and berries make them very attractive. *Franchetii* is especially useful for mixing with flowers in vases or bowls. Pronounced Cot-o-ne-aster. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

applanata, D.8.—Bright red berries.

bullata (bulla, a bubble), D.10.—A



Cotoneaster Henryana.

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

- very striking shrub, covered in autumn with handsome red berries.
- Franchetii**, E.8.—Orange berries and pendulous habit of growth. One of the best for hedges. 1/9.
- frigida**, D.15.—Large clusters of rich, bright red berries, which hang on well into the winter. A very fine variety.
- Henryana**, E.6.—Distinct species, with long leaves and spreading habit of growth. Salmon red berries in large bunches. Recommended.
- horizontalis**, E.2.—A low growing type with small leaves. Very suitable for rock work.
- horizontalis variegata**, E.2.—A variegated form of the above.
- pannosa** (pannus, a cloth), E.12.—Long slender branches, covered with silvery foliage, and producing white flowers followed by red berries in autumn. 1/9.
- Parneyii**.—See Special Items.
- serotina**.—See Special Items.
- thymifolia**, E.3.—A dwarf, compact growing form of *C. microphylla*, with tiny leaves and red berries in winter.
- CRATAEGUS**.—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood). Commonly called "Hawthorn" or "May," but as *Spirea* is also called "May," customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. The evergreen varieties are now classified under *Pyracantha*, which see. *Crataegus* are prized for their red berries and autumn foliage. In the case of the double flowered varieties the flowers are the attraction. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- Azarolus**, D.12.—A compact form of *C. Carrieri*, producing clusters of white flowers, followed by bright red berries like small apples.
- Carrieri**, D.18.—Large fruit, very showy, good autumn foliage.
- cordata** (heart-shaped), D.20.—Small berries, beautiful autumn foliage.
- crus-galli** (Cock's Spur), D.12.—Flowers white, tinged red. Good foliage in autumn.
- mexicana**, D.12.—Glossy green foliage, yellow fruit.
- oxyacantha** (oxy, sharp; canthus, a thorn), D.12.—Double crimson.
- oxyacantha**, D.12.—Double pink.
- oxyacantha**, D.12.—Double white.
- spathulata**.—See Special Items.
- CREPE MYRTLE**.—See *Lagerstroemia*.
- CRICKET BAT WILLOW**.—See *Salix coerulea*.
- CROTALARIA**.—(Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- laburnifolia** (laburnum leaved), E.8.—A unique shrub producing spikes of greenish yellow blooms which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch.
- CUPHEA**.—(Cyphos, curved; referring to the seed pods). Dwarf flowering shrubs blooming freely through the summer. Should be well pruned after winter. B.R.S. 1/6 each.
- jurullensis**, E.3.—Yellow and red.
- platycentra** (broad centred), E.2.—The Cigar Plant. Useful rock plant or dwarf shrub.
- CURRENT** (Flowering).—See *Ribes*.
- CYDONIA**.—(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince). Flowering Quince, commonly known as "Jap-onica." These beautiful shrubs are available in several colours, and are extremely hardy. They flower in the winter and spring, and remain in bloom for a considerable time. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 1/9 each.
- Moerloosi**, D.5.—Pink and white flowers on the same bush.
- nivalis**, D.5.—Pure white.
- nivea extus coccinea**, D.5.—White and pink.
- rosea**, D.5.—A pleasing pink.
- rubra grandiflora**, D.5.—A rich bright red. 2/-.
- Sargentii**, D.4.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.
- Simonii**, D.4.—Dark red. 2/-.
- Vermilion**, D.6.—Vermilion scarlet flowers. A striking colour and free blooming. 2/-.
- Winter Cheer**, D.4.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.
- CYPHOMANDRA**.—(Kyphoma, a hump; and aner, a man; referring to the shape of the anthers). B.R.S. 1/9.
- betacea** (beet-like), E.10.—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plants require to be staked to prevent blowing over. Shelter from frost.
- CYTISUS**.—(From Cythrus, one of the Cyclades where one of the species was first found). Beautiful pea flowered shrubs of the Broom family. Originally the flowers were mostly yellow or white, but hybridists have in recent years produced a wonderful variety of colours. Quick growing plants which should be well pruned after flowering. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- albus**, D.4.—White flowers on long slender branches.
- Andreanus**, D.6.—Pretty crimson and yellow Broom.
- C. E. Pearson**.—See Special Items.
- Cornish Cream**, D.6.—Delicate cream and yellow.
- Daisy Hill**, D.6.—Cream ground, flushed with bright rose.
- Dallimorei**.—See Special Items.

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

**Cytisus stenopetalus.**

Firefly, D.6.—Yellow ground, flushed bronzy crimson.

fragrans, E.6.—Spikes of fragrant, yellow pea-shaped flowers in early spring.

Hibernia.—See Special Items.

laburnum, D.15.—Common Yellow Laburnum. Takes several years to flower.

Lady Moore.—See Special Items.

Lilac Time, D.5.—Lilac pink.

Lord Lambourne, D.6.—Dark crimson wings and yellow standards tipped with pink.

Maria Burkwood.—See Special Items.

stenopetalus, E.10.—A quick growing, early flowering shrub with spikes of yellow blooms in spring. 1/6.

DAPHNE.—(The Nymph of Grecian fable).

Genkwa.—See Special Items.

rubra, E.3.—Red buds showing a white inner face of the petal. A valuable winter flowering shrub, which dislikes excessive moisture at the roots. Highly fragrant. 5/- each.

DASYLIRION.—(From dasys, thick, and lilion, a lily).

acrotrichum, E.10.—An uncommon plant resembling a native grass tree.

The innumerable leaves are tipped with tufts of white threads, which give the whole plant a unique appearance. Hardy everywhere except the coldest districts. 2/6 each.

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz. Wedding Bells. Free flowering, deciduous shrubs from Asia. Valuable for spring flowering when other flowers are scarce. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

candidissima flora plena, D.6.—Double white.

gracilis, D.2.—Double white, dwarf grower.

rosea flora plena, D.6.—Double white with pink on outside of flower.

Pride of Rochester, D.6.—Double white flowers.

DIERVILLA.—(After M. Dierville, a French surgeon). Hardy and beautiful shrubs, the long stems being covered with flowers in the spring. Everywhere except B. & R. 1/9 each.

Abel Carriere, D.6.—Light red.

amabilis, D.6.—Light pink.

candida, D.6.—Pure white.

Conquete, D.6.—The largest flower of all. Pink.

Eva Rathke, D.4.—Dark red.

styriaca, D.6.—Deep pink.

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; osme, odour). A small, dwarf shrub with strongly scented leaves and small, starry flowers. Sometimes used for hedges. Spring. A.H.M.P.S. 2/-.

ericoides, E.4.—White.

pulchra.—See Special Items.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule). Hardy, dwarf shrubs covered with flowers for months in summer. They require cutting back to retain their vigour. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

**Diervilla amabilis.**

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.

**Diplacus hybrida**

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff.

Mrs. A. Scholes, E.3.—Crimson red.

puniceus, E.3.—Indian red.

DOMBEYA.—(J. Dombey, a French botanist). Tall shrubs from Africa, producing quantities of flowers in winter and spring, much frequented by bees. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Dregiana, E.12.—Small white flowers.

Mastersi, E.12.—Large white blooms.

spectabilis, E.12.—Large pink.

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; anthos, a flower). The well-known Gynea or Spear Lily. Handsome native plant with a bunch of red flowers on a long stem. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Palmeri, E.6.—The largest and showiest variety.

DORYPHORA.—(Literally "spear bearing." The soft wood was favoured because it was easily worked with stone axes). B.R.S. 2/-.

sassafras, E.30.—A native tree with small white flowers and aromatic foliage.

DOUBLE APPLE.—See *Pyrus malus*.

DOUBLE APRICOT.—See *Prunus mume*.

DOUBLE CHERRY.—See *Cerasus japonica*.

DOUBLE PEACH.—See *Amygdalus*.

DOUBLE PLUM.—See *Prunus*.

DRACAENA.—(Drakaina, a dragon). Hardy shrubs giving a distinct contrast to ordinary foliage. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

australis, E.20.—New Zealand Cabbage Tree. An effective tree with a branched head of long, narrow leaves.

DURANTA.—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V). These shrubs are mostly used for hedges and their value as specimens is not appreciated. The blue or white flowers are followed by orange berries which hang on till winter. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

Plumieri, E.8.—Blue.

Plumieri alba, E.8.—White.

Plumieri variegata, E.8.—Leaves green edged gold.

EDWARDSIA.—(Sydenham Edwards, a botanical draughtsman). The Kowhai of New Zealand. Small tree with yellow flowers. Summer. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

microphylla (micros, small; phyllon, a leaf), E.20.—Yellow.

ELAEAGNUS.—(Eleagnos, a wild olive). 2/- each.

japonica macrophylla aurea variegata, E.10.—A hardy evergreen shrub with comparatively large golden leaves. Very useful to make a contrasting foliage in the garden. Hardy and drought resistant.

longipes (long stalked), E.10.—A hardy shrub from Japan, suitable for specimen or hedge work, covered in orange berries in late autumn.

ELDERBERRY.—See *Sambucus*.

ELEOCARPUS.—(Elaia, the olive, and carpus, fruit). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Bauerlinii.—See Special Items.

cyaneus (blue), E.20.—Commonly called Blue Berry Ash. A native tree with bunches of fringed white flowers followed by blue berries. 2/-.

ELM.—See *Ulmus*.



Eleocarpus cyaneus.
Blueberry Ash.

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.



ENGLISH LAUREL.—See *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.

ERIOCEPHALUS.—(Erion, wool; kephale, a head). Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.

africanus, E.3.—A small, silvery leaved shrub with white flowers.

ERIOSTEMON.—(Erion, wool; stemon, a stamen). Native Wax Flower. Dwarf shrub bearing many flowers in spring. 2/-.

nerifolium (Oleander leaved), E.3.—A beautiful native shrub with pale pink flowers. Does best in partial shade.

ERYTHRINA.—(Erythros, red. The colour of the flowers). Coral Tree. Erythrinæ come from many parts of the world and vary in size from shrubs to tall trees. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9 each, except where otherwise priced.

acanthocarpa.—See Special Items.

indica, D.30.—This is the well-known Coral Tree usually seen flowering in the winter.

speciosa, D.15.—A smaller grower than *indica* and the flowers are more brilliant. More suitable for small gardens. Late winter and spring.

CRISTA-GALLI SECTION.

The following are a somewhat different type in that while a permanent trunk is developed, the flowering stems die back to the main branch each winter and should be pruned before the spring growths appear. This dying back is apparent in even young plants but is a perfectly

natural procedure and does not indicate any fault in the plant.

Blakei, D.8.—A dwarf variety which produces long canes each year, covered with crimson flowers, Summer. 2/6.

cristagalli (Cockscomb), D.15.—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer. 2/-.

Hendersonii, D.10.—After the style of *crista-galli*, but the buds are a beautiful salmon pink colour, opening to red flowers. This variety has several crops of flowers throughout the summer. 2/6.

Humei, D.6.—Growth compact and bushy, with bright red flowers on erect spikes well above the foliage. Summer. 2/6.

ESCALLONIA.—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller). Mostly from Central and South America. Beautiful shrubs suitable for specimens or hedges. A.H.M.P.S. 2/- each.

C. F. Ball, E.6.—Rich rosy crimson.

Donard Brilliance.—See Special Items.

Donard Seedling, E.6.—Pale pink in long sprays.

Edinburgh, E.6.—Carmine pink with deeper pink reverse.

Ingrami rosea, E.8.—Glossy green leaves and pink flowers. The most suitable for hedges.

macrantha, E.8.—Coral red.

montevidiensis, E.12.—White.

organensis, E.5.—Pink.

Slieve Donard, E.6.—Pendulous habit, long sprays of pink flowers.

EUCALYPTUS.—(Eu, well; calypto, covering; referring to the seal of the calyx). The well known Gum Tree of Australia. Except where otherwise priced, 1/3 each.

botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes; oides, like), E.60.—Mahogany. Best suited for coastal climates.

calophylla (calos, beautiful; phylla, a leaf), E.20.—Large heads of creamy white flowers.

calophylla rosea, E.20.—A variable pink flowered form of *calophylla*. Hardier than *ficifolia* but not so vivid in colouring. 1/6.

cinerea (cineris, ashes; really ashy gray), E.20.—A dwarf growing species with silvery leaves.

citroidora (lemon scented), E.60.—A beautiful tree with white bark; the leaves are lemon scented.

cornyocalyx, E.60.—The Sugar Gum. Very suitable for wind breaks inland. Now called *E. cladocalyx*.

ficifolia (fig leaved), E.15.—The Scarlet Gum of Western Australia. Where it grows well, this is a magnificent tree. Many failures are reported in Sydney, especially on heavy soils, the trees dying out when heavy rains fall. Also, will

Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.



Eucalyptus ficifolia.

not stand too much frost. As the flowering gums are grown from seed only, the colour cannot be guaranteed. Very often the flowers are pink or white. 1/6.

globulus (globular), E.60.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum. Largely planted in other parts of the world in marshy places to dry up the ground and prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

gomphocephala, E.60.—The Tooart Gum. Very suitable for hot, dry districts.

maculata (spotted), E.50.—Spotted Gum. Grown in heavy soils on the coast.

melliodora (smelling like honey), E.50.—Yellow Box. An inland variety suitable for hard conditions.

microcorys, E.50.—Tallow-wood. A coastal variety. Timber used for flooring.

pulverulenta (dusty, referring to the white coating on the leaves), E.25.—Its silvery foliage is most attractive.

saligna, E.60.—Sydney Blue Gum. One of the finest varieties for heavy soil in coastal climates.

sideroxylon rosea, E.30.—The pink flowered iron bark. A graceful tree with pink flowers, suitable for heavy soils. The flowers are borne amongst the foliage.

EUGENIA.—(After Prince Eugene of Savoy). Beautiful trees with Myrtle-

like foliage. Mostly suitable for coastal climates except *Smithii*, which is much hardier. Liable to wax scale on the coast, which is their greatest disadvantage. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.

Luehmanni, E.10.—A beautiful tall shrub, the best of the *Eugenias*. The young leaves are most attractive; fruit bright cherry. Will not stand heavy frost.

myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—Stiffer in growth than *Luehmanni* and the fruit is reddish purple.

pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and masses of large, purple-red berries.

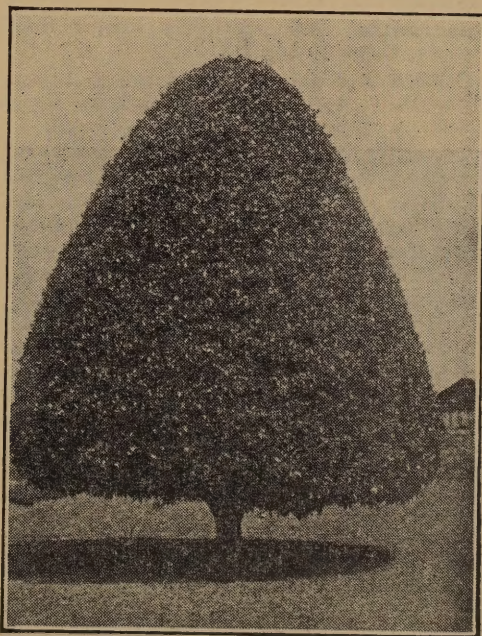
Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly Pilly. Upright growth, with berries varying from white to blue in different plants. Seedlings only available of unknown colours.

Ugni, E.3.—A dwarf growing variety from Chile. Sometimes called *Myrtus Ugni*.

uniflora (one flowered), E.8.—The Brazil Cherry. A beautiful shrub with glossy, green leaves and red fruits the size of small plums.

Ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lillipilli. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit.

EUONYMUS.—(Eu, good; onoma, a name; literally, of good repute). Hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, the evergreens grown for their foliage, and the deciduous for



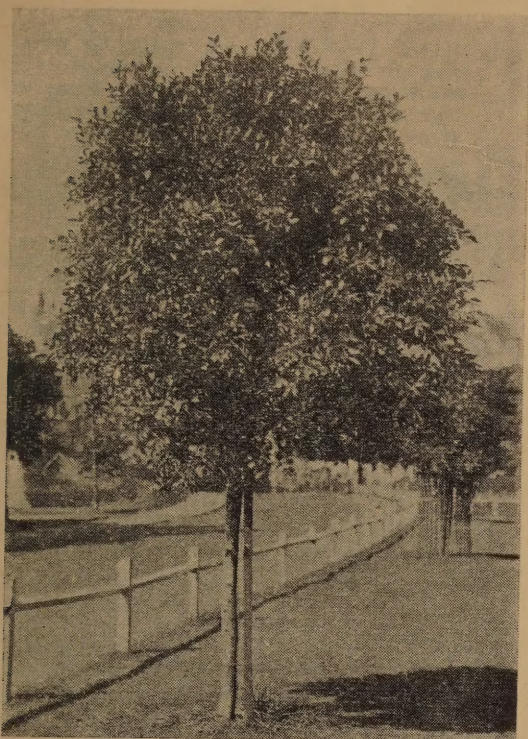
Eugenia Smithii as a clipped specimen.

Submit your gardening problems to our Service Department.

- their autumn colourings. They require occasional spraying to keep clean from scale insects. 2/- each.
- amurensis, D.6.**—A slow growing shrub with corky ridges along the stems.
- europæus, D.10.**—Good autumn foliage and a rich coloured red berry with an orange seed coat.
- japonica, E.10.**—A tall growing variety, bearing bunches of small red berries in autumn.
- japonica aurea, E.6.**—A golden form of the above.
- latifolius albus, E.8.**—A tall growing variety with variegated foliage.
- ovatus aureus, E.4.**—A compact growing sort, suitable for tub work.
- EUPATORIUM.**—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus). Dwarf growing shrubs with large heads like an immense Ageratum. Flowers in spring and a good shrub to use in conjunction with Azaleas. Spring. B.R.S. 2/- each.
- ianthinum, E.4.**—Dark lilac.
- megalophyllum, E.5.**—Larger heads and lilac coloured blooms.
- EUPHORBIA.**—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania). Milkwort. Hardy shrubs, suitable for very dry positions. B.R.S. 2/-.
- splendens, E.3.**—Crown of Thorns. Bright crimson flowers on a very prickly bush. Summer and autumn.
- EXOCHORDA.**—Beautiful shrubs from China, with white flowers in early spring. Commonly known as Pearl Bush. Everywhere except B. & R. 2/- each.
- grandiflora, D.8.**—White.
- macrantha, D.8.**—Slightly larger flowers than grandiflora.
- FABIANA.**—(After F. Fabiano, a Spaniard). A hardy shrub from Chile, very like a large Erica. Spring. A.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.
- imbricata** (overlapping like tiles), **E.5.**—White.
- FAGUS.**—(Phago, to eat; referring to the edible seeds). The well known Beech tree. Suitable for cool, moist climates only. H.Mts.
- sylvatica** (silva, a wood; literally, woods loving), **D.30.**—The common European Beech. 3/6.
- sylvatica purpurea D.20,** Purple Beech. Red leaves in spring, changing to deep purple in summer. 7/6.
- FATSIA.**—(From Fatsi, the Japanese name). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.
- japonica, E.6.**—A handsome shrub, with bright, glossy green leaves.
- FEIJOA.**—(After J. da Silva Feijo). Unique flowering and fruiting shrubs from South America, with red and white blooms in spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.
- Sellowiana, E.10.**—The original species. 2/-.
- Sellowiana Choiceana, E.10.**—Larger flowers and fruit than the type. Needs another sort for pollinization. 3/-.
- Sellowiana Superba, E.10.**—Another improved variety with round fruit. Would do to pollinate Choiceana. 3/-.
- FELICIA.**—(Felix, happy; from their cheerful appearance). A small shrub from the Cape, with flowers like a small Michaelmas Daisy. A.M.P.S. 1/6.
- angustifolia** (narrow leaved), **E.3.**—Lilac coloured flowers in spring.
- FICUS.**—(The fig tree has nearly the same name in all the European languages, and is supposed to be derived from the Hebrew fig). Valuable trees for planting near the sea, either on rocky foreshores or in pure sand. Hillii is very suited for street planting, especially in sandy soil. The leaves and fruit are also used for stock feed in dry times. Young plants should be protected from frost for the first two or three winters. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- bellingeri, E.40.**—A large tree recommended for planting for stock feed. 2/-.
- elastica, E.40.**—One of the original rubber trees. B. & R. 3/6.
- Hillii, E.30.**—A small leaved variety. This is used extensively for street planting in Sydney. Also makes a good hedge. 2/6.
- macrophylla, E.40.**—Moreton Bay Fig. 2/-.
- rubiginosa, E.40.**—The Port Jackson Fig. 2/-.
- rubiginosa variegata, E.10.**—A golden form which only grows to shrub size. Suitable for small lawns. 3/6.



Exochorda grandiflora.



Ficus Hillii.

FIDDLEWOOD.—See *Citharexylum*.

FIG.—See *Ficus*.

FIJIAN FIRE PLANT.—See *Acalypha*.

FLAME TREE.—See *Brachychiton*.

FLINDERSIA.—(After Matthew Flinders). Australian Teak. A handsome ornamental tree, suitable for street trees and parks, in good soil and coastal climates only. B.R.S. 2/6.

australis, E.40.

FLOWERING CYPRESS.—See *Tamarix*.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES.— See *Amygdalus*, *Cerasus japonica*, *Cydonia*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus* *Malus* and *Ribes*.

FORSYTHIA.— (After Wm. Forsyth, Royal gardener at Kensington). Deciduous shrubs flowering in early spring before the leaves appear. The flowers are produced in great profusion along the branches. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

intermedia, D.8.—Yellow.

viridissima (very green), D.8.—Clear yellow.

FRANGIPANNI.—See *Plumieria*.

FRAXINUS.—(The Latin name for the Ash tree). Hardy deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or avenues. Require deep soil for best results, and like a cool climate. H.M.Mts. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

americana, D.30.— Beautiful purple autumn foliage.

excelsior, D.30.—The English Ash.

excelsior aurea, D.30.—Golden leaves. A magnificent tree for lawn specimens. Requires regular moisture during summer months. 2/6.

nigra, D.40.—Good autumn foliage.

Ornus, D.30.—The Manna Ash. Golden autumn foliage.

oxycarpa (oxy, sharp; and carpus, a fruit), D.30.—The Desert Ash. This variety will stand more dry weather than any other Ash. Recommended for street work in the cooler climates.

Raywoodii, D.30.—Called the Claret Ash on account of the wine colour of its leaves in autumn. Probably the finest looking tree of the family, it being most attractive in summer as well as autumn. A fast grower. 2/6.

velutina.—See Special Items.

FUCHSIAS.—See Separate Section.

GALPHIMIA glauca.—See Special Items.

GARDENIA.—(Dr. Garden, an American). Sweet scented, white flowering shrubs from China and the Cape. Largely used by florists. Most of the varieties require sheltering from frost. A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

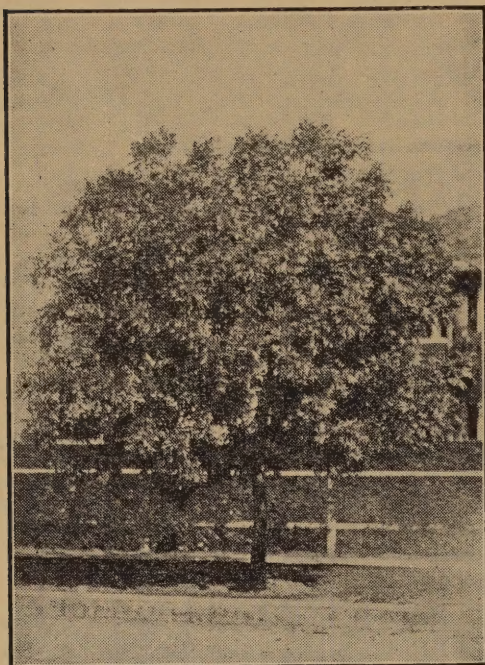
globosa, E.10.—Single, bell-shaped flowers.

intermedia, E.3.—The freest flowering of the dwarf types.



Fraxinus excelsior aurea

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.



Fraxinus oxycarpa

magnifica, E.4.—Larger leaves and flowers than *intermedia*, but not so free in bloom.

radicans, E.2.—A dwarf variety, suitable for rockeries.

Thunbergii, E.10.—Large, tubular, single white flowers, which are very sweetly scented. This variety is particularly slow growing. 2/6.

GENISTA.—(Gen, a small bush. This was the emblem of the Plantagenets *Planta genista*). Hardy shrubs allied to *Cytisus* and *Spartium*. 2/- each.

monosperma pendula, E.6.—Weeping white Broom. Spring.

tinctoria, E.3.—Bright golden yellow flowers in summer after other Brooms have finished.

GERALDTON WAX PLANT.—See *Chamaelaucium*.

GERBERAS.—See Separate Section.

GLEDITSCHIA.—(Gleditsch, a German botanist). Thorny, deciduous trees known as the Honey Locust. Spring. 2/-.

triacanthos (three spined), D.40.—White.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn University). 1/9.

anisophylla, E.3.—A small, shrubby plant, with purple foliage and lavender bell flowers. Spring.

GORDONIA.—(Gordon, a London nurseryman). A tall shrub with flowers like a large, single *Camellia*. The plant is in bloom from April to September. 2/6.

anomala, E.10.—White.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM.—(Grapho, to write, and phyllon, a leaf; referring to the markings on the leaves of some of the species). A pretty summer flowering shrub from Queensland. 2/-.

Earlii, E.6.—Red.

GREVILLEA.—(Greville, a patron of Botany). Australian plants varying in growth from small shrubs to tall trees. The trees are suitable for street planting and the shrubs for garden work, but should be kept pruned to induce young growth each year. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Banksii Fosterii, E.8.—Rich crimson, flowering throughout the year.

Dallachiana, E.3.—Rosy red, tipped cream. Syn. *G. alpina*. Spring.

robusta, E.40.—The Silky Oak. Used for cabinet timber. Also a favourite avenue and specimen tree. Flowers orange, in Spring.

rosmarinifolia (Rosemary leaved), E.6.—Rosy red, pale cream centre. Spring.

GUAVA.—See *Psidium*.

GUELDER ROSE.—See *Viburnum opulus*.

HABROTHAMNUS.—(Habros, gay, and thamnos, a shrub). Allied to *Cestrum*. Gay flowering shrubs, which flower over a long period. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

elegans, E.8.—Scarlet.

Newelli, E.6.—Red.



GREVILLEA
BANKSII FOSTERII

The colours of Flowering Gums cannot be guaranteed.

HAKEA.—Baron Hake, a German patron of Botany). Native spring flowering shrubs and trees suitable for hard conditions. A.M.P.S. 2/- each.



Hakea eucalyptoides.

eucalyptoides (Eucalyptus-like), E.10.

—A West Australian shrub, having crimson flowers with cream anthers.

saligna (Willow-like), E.15.—A small tree with white flowers and beautiful bronzy young foliage.

HARPEPHYLLUM.—A name of unknown origin. 2/-.

cafrum, E.40.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance, which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. In its native home it is known as Kaffir Plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. B.R.S.

HAWTHORN.—See *Crataegus* and *Pyra-cantha*.

HELIOTROPIUM.—(Helios, the sun, and trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, very sweetly scented. Sometimes called Cherry Pie. Must be protected from frost. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

Aureum, E.3.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers.

Lord Roberts, E.3.—Dark blue.

President Garfield, E.3.—Light mauve.

Priapo, E.3.—Dark blue.

Swanley Giant, E.3.—Large flowers, dark blue.

HIBISCUS.—(Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow, to which they are allied). A very varied section, comprising evergreen, deciduous and herbaceous types. The evergreen or *rosa sinensis* type is the main division, and includes many beautiful colours. These varieties are only suitable for warm frost free climates and require hard pruning each spring to renew the growth. This is a most important point as, if not pruned, they become very straggly. Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. 2/- each.

Rosa Sinensis Type.

Agnes Galt, E.8.—Cerise shading to old rose. The largest flowered evergreen variety.

Apple Blossom, E.10.—Medium sized pink blooms in great profusion.

Aureole, E.8.—Golden apricot suffused pink, rosy carmine eye.

Camdenii, E.8.—Red.

Conqueror, E.6.—Buff yellow, crimson base, tender.

General Courteges, E.8.—Large scarlet.

George Harwood, E.10.—Large pink, dark centre. Upright grower unlike other varieties.

Gloria, E.8.—Chinese orange suffused madder lake.

Island Empress, E.6.—Double, rich pink.

Julius Camfield, E.8.—Rich crimson, dark maroon eye.

Lambertii, E.8. — Double crimson. Tender.

Madeline Champion, E.8.—Rich apricot, strawberry red eye.

Peachblow, E.8.—Double salmon pink.

Rosy Morn, E.8.—Old rose, salmon old rose on reverse of petals.

Rose Scott, E.8.—Rose pink, with white bar on back of each petal.

Tango Queen, E.8.—Deep tango.

Wilder's White, E.8.—The nearest approach to a white Hibiscus. The flowers have a slight flush on the outside of the petals. When out it is a most striking shrub with its white flowers and crimson pistils projecting from the bloom.

SYRIACUS TYPE.

D.8.—These are deciduous and suitable for cold climates. They also do well in Sydney. The colours are not as vivid as the *rosa sinensis*, but they are very beautiful and flower for a long period in summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

alba plena.—Double white, dark centre.

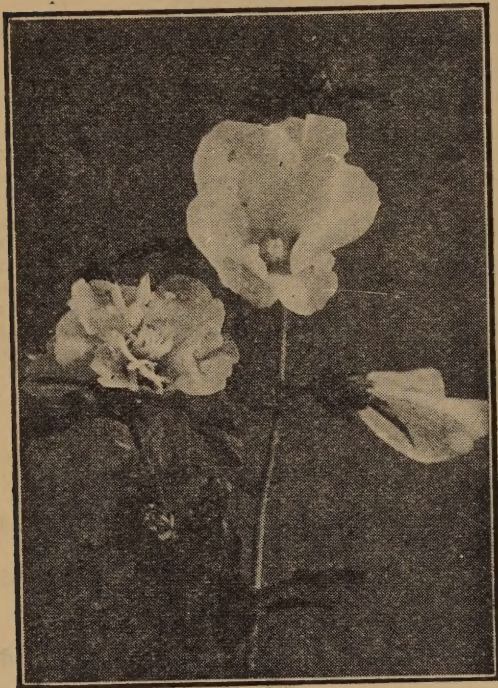
Amaranthus.—Double rosy violet.

Ardens.—Double violet rose.

Boule de Feu.—Fiery red, double.

Coelestis.—Single, azure blue.

Note the variability in colour of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.



Hibiscus Syriacus.

- de la Veuve*.—Single, heliotrope.
Leopoldii.—Semi-double, deep carmine.
monstrosus.—Large, single white, red eye.
paeoniflorus.—Double, deep rose.
puniceus plenus.—Semi-double, dark rose.
rubis.—Single, deep red.
totus albus.—Single, pure white.

MUTABILIS TYPE.

Deciduous varieties growing to about 10 ft. The flowers are large and double like a ball of ribbon. Autumn. 2/- each.

mutabilis (changeable).—The flowers are first white and turn to red as they age.

mutabilis alba.—White.

MOSCHEUTOS TYPE.

This section is herbaceous, i.e., the plants die down to the roots every year. The flowers are of immense size, and are available in red, pink and white. Summer. 2/- each.

HOHERIA.—A New Zealand tree known as Lacebark. Suitable only for mild, moist climates. H.Mts. 2/-.

populnea (Poplar-like), E.20.

HOLLY.—See *Ilex*.

HOLMSKIOLDIA.—(T. Holmskiöld, a Danish botanist). Autumn. B.R.S. 2/-.

sanguinea (blood red), E.8.—A tall shrub from India with tango coloured bract-like flowers.

HONEY LOCUST.—See *Gleditschia*.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See *Aesculus*.

HOVENIA.—(David Hoven, a Dutch senator). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

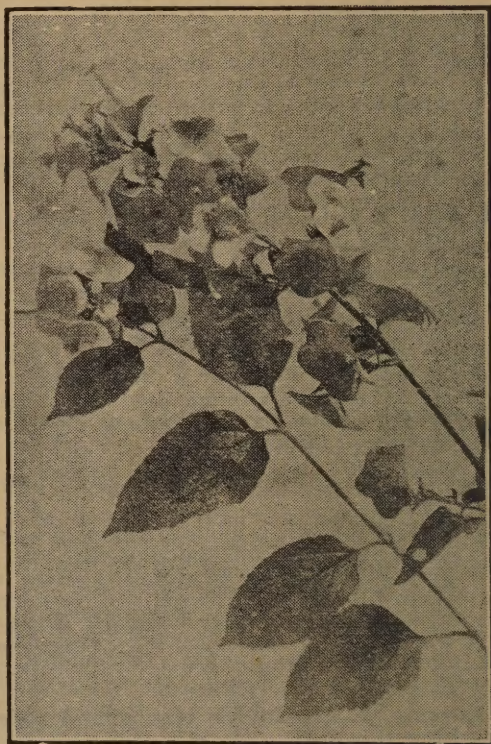
dulcis (sweet), D.20.—A beautiful foliage tree, which produces the peculiar fruit called Chinese Raisin.

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel; referring to the shape of the seed vessel). Modern hybridists have been at work on the *Hydrangea* and have made wonderful improvements on the old varieties. For a time so many novelties were brought out that it was impossible to keep up with all the new kinds. After trying most of them, we believe that the following are the absolute pick of over one hundred varieties. This is not to say that the sorts left out are not good, but that the ones chosen are better.

Most of the modern *Hydrangeas* are not as strong growers as the older sorts and need pruning in a different manner. For the dwarf growers we recommend thinning out the shoots that have flowered not later than February. The plants then make another growth which produces the next year's bloom. For the tall growers treat much the same way, except that every few years they should be cut hard back to keep them in bounds.

COLOUR.

The anthocyan pigment in the petals has the peculiar property of



Holmskiöldia sanguinea

Lime for pink, iron for blue hydrangeas.

producing pink, red, mauve or blue colours under different conditions. These colours are frequently seen on one plant at the same time, and the futility of giving any variety a fixed colour description is quite obvious.

To produce pink or red blooms, the plant must be grown in a soil free from iron or aluminium, or else in which these salts are rendered insoluble by lime. A good potting mixture would be one-third each of sand, leaf mould, and well rotted cow manure. Any lime used should be raw ground limestone, as an excess of other forms causes chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves and unhealthy plants.

To produce blue, lime must be rigidly excluded from the potting mixture and a natural ironstone soil used instead. To this should be added a dessertspoonful of aluminium sulphate to each barrowload of soil. If grown in the open ground the same amount to a square yard of soil is sufficient. Recent correspondence with research workers shows that while iron does influence the colour, aluminium is much quicker in its results. It must be understood that even under the most careful treatment there is no permanence of *Hydrangea* colour, and the results must be considered as a horticultural gamble.

In strongly alkaline soils considerable difficulty will be found in altering soil conditions. Blue blooms may still be produced by spraying the plants and flower buds with the following solution three or four times before the blooms open:—Dissolve 5 grains of aluminium citrate in 500 c.c. of hot water, then add 2 c.c. of 26% ammonia and dilute 1 to 1. A.B.M.P.R.S. Summer. Price, 2/- each, unless otherwise marked.

FIRST TWELVE:

Caroline 2/6 & 3/-	Gertrude Glahn
Nixe 2/6 & 3/-	Sensation
Rubis	Elmar
Odin	Le Cygne, white
Deutschland	Mrs. H. J. Jones
Liebling	Rouget de Lisle

For anybody wanting to plant further varieties, we would recommend the following twelve as being the next best:—

SECOND TWELVE:

Parsifal	Rochambeau
Splendour	Peer Gynt
William Pfitzer	Pasteur
Adelaide	Marie Mathes
Sir Trevor de Baudry	Coliath
David Ingamells	Helge
We can also supply:—	
Ajisai	F. Mathes
Baroness	General
Schroeder	Valhubert
Colonel Durham	Germaine Moul-
Domitioi	liere, white

La Marne	My Ideal
Lancelot	Neidersachsen
Mme. A. Riverain	Niege Orleanaise
Mrs. Blandy	white
Mrs. Chas. Mills	Satinette
„ W. D. Cartwright	Triumph
	Yvonne Cayeux

HYDRANGEA *paniculata grandiflora*, D.6.—Totally different to the ordinary *Hydrangea*, being a deciduous, hardy shrub with large heads of white flowers.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane, and sporos, a seed), A native tree allied to the *Pittosporum*. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

flavum (yellow), E.20

HYPERICUM.—(The *Yperikon* of Dioscorides. *Yper*, on account of; *verike*, heath; from its growing in similar places to the Heath). Small shrubs, some suitable for rockeries, but all needing to be well pruned each winter to encourage young growth each spring. Spring. 2/- each.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow.

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Variegated leaves.

patulum Henryii, E.4.—Rich yellow.

IBOZA.—See *Moschosma*.

ILEX.—(From the resemblance of the leaves to the *Ilex* of Virgil, *Quercus ilex*). Holly. Beautiful evergreen shrubs, with dark green or variegated foliage. Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some plants to set seed is a matter of some concern. It should be mentioned that some specimens produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation, while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be any one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15.—The common English Holly. Raised from seed. 2/-.

aquifolium alba marginata, E.10.—Silver variegated leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

aquifolium aurea variegata, E.10.—Golden leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

aquifolium J. C. van Tol, E.15.—A fine type of the green leaved variety, producing heavy crops of berries. Grafted. 3/-.

aquifolium pyramidalis, E.10.—Another fine type of berry-bearing Holly. Grafted. 3/-.

cornuta (horned), E.15.—Chinese Holly. This variety is struck from cuttings and will always berry. The

Never plant without removing the paper pot.

berries are not so fine as the English variety, but it is the most suitable sort for Sydney climate. 2/-.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE. — See *Brachychiton acerifolia*.

IMPATIENS.—(The name means "impatient," referring to the irritable nature of the seed pods, which discharge their seeds when touched). Soft wooded plants producing blooms over a long period in summer. These plants are very useful in cool situations, planted in conjunction with Fuchsias and Begonias. B.R.S. 1/6 each.

Holstii, E.2.—Tango red.

Roylei, E.4.—Soft pink.

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See *Raphiolepis*.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America). Beautiful shrubs, with leaves like the sensitive plant. These shrubs need regular pruning to keep them shapely. A well grown plant covered with their small tassel flowers is a very attractive sight. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.8.—White.

pulcherrima (most beautiful), E.6.—Red.

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour). Quick growing shrubs, making a very beautiful sight when in flower. They require pruning to encourage young growth. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- each.

fuchsoides, E.10.—Orange scarlet.

grandiflora, E.8.—Light blue.

tubulosa, E.8.—Deep violet blue.

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Royal purple.

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

mimosifolia (mimosa leaved), D.30.—This well known tree is one of the most suitable for avenues or general planting. The foliage is most attractive, and when in flower it is a glorious sight. Susceptible to frost in its young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over and protected for the first winter or two where frosts are heavy.

JAPONICA.—See *Cydonia*.

JASMINUM.—(Ysmyn, the Arabic name). In this section we are describing the shrubby types only. The climbing varieties will be in that section. Mostly hardy shrubs, which require pruning to keep shapely. 2/- each.

fruticans (bushy), E.10. — Yellow, sweetly scented. Spring.

grandiflorum (large flowered), E.10.—White and very fragrant. May also be used as a climber. Spring.

primulinum (primula like), E.6.—Semi-double yellow. Spring.

sambac, E.6.—Large white. Suitable for B.R.S. only. Summer.

JUDAS TREE.—See *Cercis*.

JUSTICIA.—(J. Justice, a Scottish horticulturist). Small, soft-wooded shrubs with curiously shaped flowers on the top of the plant. Prune well each spring. Spring. B.R.S. 2/- each.

carnea, E.4.—Light pink.

magnifica, E.4.—Dark pink.



Jacaranda mimosifolia.

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

KAFFIR APPLE.—See *Aberia*.

KALMIA.—(Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist). This is the American Mountain Laurel, and is allied to the *Rhododendron* family, and requires similar treatment. H.Mts. 2/6.

latifolia, E.6.—Dainty rose-pink flowers in bunches. Spring.

KERRIA.—(M. Kerr, superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Ceylon). Hardy deciduous shrubs with yellow flowers in spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

japonica, D.4.—Single yellow.

japonica, fl. pl., D.4.—Double yellow.

KOELREUTERIA.—(Koelreuter, a celebrated German botanist, the father of plant hybridisation). A graceful, deciduous tree. The traditional Willow of the Willow Pattern design. H.M.Mts. 2/-.

paniculata, D.20.—Yellow.

KOWHAI.—See *Edwardsia*.

KURRAJONG.—See *Brachychiton diversifolia*.

LABURNUM.—See *Cytisus laburnum*.

LAGERSTROEMIA.—(M. Lagerstroem, a friend of Linnaeus). Deciduous shrubs bearing large panicles of flowers with crinkled petals, hence the common name, "Creeper Myrtle." These plants will thrive in any except the coldest climates. They require hard pruning each winter to encourage strong growth and consequent flowering. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Eavesii, D.8.—Large trusses, pale mauve.

flos-regina, D.12.—Bright pink.

Heliotrope Beauty, D.12.—Large trusses, dark heliotrope. 2/6.

indica alba, D.12.—White.

indica rubra, D.12.—Bright red.

LAGUNARIA.—(From its resemblance to *Lagunae*, an allied genus). One of the most suitable trees for planting on the sea coast in exposed positions. Commonly called the Norfolk Island Hibiscus or White Oak. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Patersonii, E.30.—Pink.

LANTANA.—(An ancient name for *Vi burnum*). Dwarf shrubs which bloom for most of the year. Suitable for hot and dry positions, although they like a certain amount of water for best results. The common variety is a proclaimed weed, but the garden types do not seed except in B. & R., and there is no danger of their becoming a pest. Require hard pruning each winter to ensure bushiness. A.M.P.S. 1/- each.

Chelsea Gem, E.4.—Orange and red.

Drap d'Or, E.4.—Yellow.

Sellowiana, E.4.—Mauve.

Snowflake, E.4.—White.

LASIANDRA.—(Lasios, woolly, and aner, an anther). Beautiful shrubs flowering in summer and autumn. They require pruning to keep them shapely. One of the most attractive garden shrubs. Plants should be given a sheltered position and protected from frosts. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Edwardsii, E.8.—The best garden variety. Purple.

heteromala, E.4.—Very large leaves and small purple flowers.

macrantha, E.10.—Small purple flowers. Growth straggly and requires regular pruning.

macrantha grandiflora, E.6.—The finest variety, but requires a certain amount of shelter from wind, as they are liable to break in exposed positions, while the large purple flowers are spoilt unless protected.

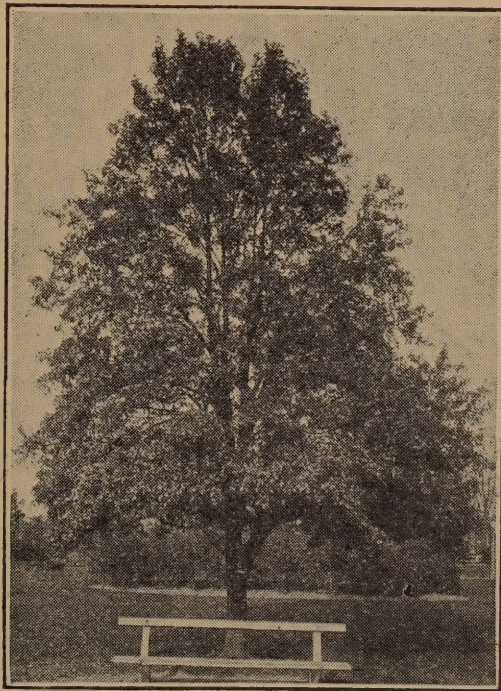
microphylla, E.4.—A small leaved type with rosy-purple flowers.

rosea, E.6.—A different type to the others. Rosy-mauve flowers.

LAUREL.—See *Cinnamomum* and *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.

LAURUS.—(From the Celtic *Laur*, green). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

nobilis, E.10.—Sweet Bay. The *Daphne* of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the Crown of Laurels. An upright, com-



Lagunaria Patersonii.

The dwarf *Grevilleas* are beautiful shrubs.

compact growing shrub in Europe used for trimming into various designs. The leaves are also used in cooking for flavouring.

LAURUSTINUS.—See *Viburnum tinus*.

LAVANDULA.—(Lavo, to wash; referring to Lavender Water). Dwarf, herb-like shrubs with silvery leaves and grey blue flowers, often used for small hedges and borders. Will thrive in any open situation. Summer. A.M.Mts.P.S. 1/- each.

dentata (tooth leaved), E.3.—French Lavender. The best variety for a hedge.

spica (spike), E.2.—English Lavender.

spica, Bosisto's variety, E.2.—An improved type and much superior to *spica*, having larger heads and bluer flowers.

spica, Munstead dwarf, E.1.—A dwarf type, suitable for rockeries.

LAVENDER.—See *Lavandula*.

LEONOTIS.—(Leon, a lion, and ous, an ear; some resemblance in the flower). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.

leonurus (Leon, lion, and oura, a tail), E.6.—Lion's Tail. A dwarf evergreen shrub from South Africa, bearing spikes of dark orange flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM.—(Leptos, slender, and sperma, a seed). Native Tea Tree. These comprise some of our most useful and beautiful shrubs. *Alba plena* and *Sandersii* flower for months in the winter. A.H.M.Mts.-P.S. 2/- each.

alba fl. pl., E.6.—Double white. A very fine variety.

citratum (lemon-like), E.8.—Attractive foliage with lemon scent. Valued for the citral contained in the leaves.

Nichollsii, E.4.—Dark crimson flowers and bronze foliage.

rotundifolium, E.6.—Very large, single pink flowers. A very beautiful variety.

Sandersii, E.6.—Pink flowers with deeper centre. Valuable for its winter blooming.

LEYCESTERIA.—(After W. Leysser). A small shrub from India. Autumn. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

formosa, D.4.—Purplish flowers surrounded by reddish bracts.

LIBOCEDRUS Doniana.—See Special Items.

LIBONIA.—(After M. Libon). Dwarf, free flowering shrub from Brazil. Autumn and winter. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

floribunda, E.2.—Scarlet and yellow.

LIGUSTRUM.—(Ligulare, to tie; referring to the use made of the flexible shoots). Commonly known as Privet. There are many types of this plant. They are mostly used for hedges, but are also very beautiful as single specimens.

chinensis (Chinese), E.12.—Large spikes of sweet scented blooms. 1/6.

lucidum (shiny), E.15.—Japanese privet for tall hedges. 3d. each, 2/6 doz.

lucidum variegata, E.8.—A variegated form suitable for lawn specimens. 2/6.

ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum, E.6.—A beautiful golden privet, suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour. Pot grown plants 1/6 each. From May to August open ground plants are available at 6/- dozen. The pot grown plants provide, as far as possible, immunity from planting losses, and are worth the difference in cost, as a patched hedge is never as good as one where plants are all uniform size.

pubescens (downy), E.8.—Small leaved privet. Mostly used for hedges. 3d. each, 2/6 dozen.

LILAC.—See *Syringa*.

LILLY PILLY.—See *Eugenia*.

LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE.—See *Clethra* and *Eleocarpus*.

LIME OR LINDEN.—See *Tilia*.

LINUM.—(Linon, flax). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

trigynum (three styles), E.4.—A soft-wooded shrub, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. Needs cutting back hard after flowering. Very showy.

LION'S TAIL.—See *Leonotus*.

LIPPIA.—(After Augustus Lippi, a French traveller in Abyssinia). 1/6.

citriodora, D.8.—Lemon Scented Verbena. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer.

LIQUIDAMBAR.—(Really, liquid and amber; referring to the gum produced by some species). Beautiful deciduous trees, suitable for all climates except B. & R. The autumn colourings are superb. 2/-.

styraciflua (storax flowered), D.30.—An excellent tree for street work in suitable climates.

LIRODENDRON.—(Lirion, a lily, and dendron, a tree). A deciduous flowering tree from North America allied to *Magnolia*. Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

tulipiferum (tulip-bearing), D.30.—Greenish yellow flowers and bright yellow leaves in autumn.

LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist). Hardy shrubs for all climates except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced. 2/- each.

caprifolium, D.6.—When trained as a shrub, this Honeysuckle makes a rounded bush which in spring is covered with fragrant flowers which shade from yellow to pink.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

LAGERSTROEMIA.



Heliotrope Beauty

indica rubra

indica alba

indica rubra

Eavesii

flos reginae

Heliotrope Beauty

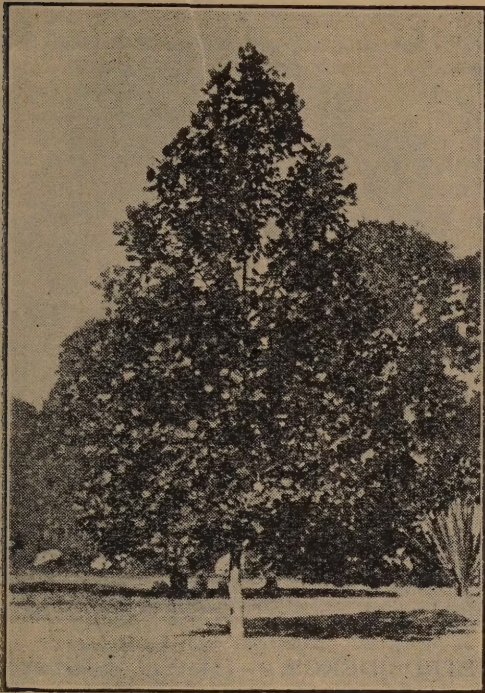
LILACS.



Abel Carriere
Madame Abel Chatenay
Negro

President Fallieres
Monge
Vauban

Belle de Nancy
Jan Van Tol
Laplace



Liriodendron tulipiferum

fragrantissima (very fragrant), E.8.—
Winter. Pale yellow.

nitida (shining), E.4.—Suitable for
dwarf hedges except in sandy soil.
Flowers small, white. 1/6.

LOPHOSTEMON.—See *Tristania*.

LOROPETALUM chinensis.—See Special
Items.

LUCULIA.—(*Luculi Swa*, the native
name in India). M.S. 2/-.

gratissima (most pleasing), E.8.—One
of the most beautiful shrubs in the
garden, with large heads of very
sweetly scented pink flowers in win-
ter. It is also the most exasperat-
ing, being very hard to establish,
and also liable to die out when
several years old, without any ap-
parent reason. Still, it is a quick
grower and is worth persevering
with. Plant in an easterly position
and use lime on the soil. Careful
watering in the hot weather is also
essential, while it must be protected
from frosts.

MACADAMIA.—(*John Macadam*, M.D., a
prominent Victorian). Valuable
edible nuts. The young foliage is
very attractive, and as an ornamen-
tal tree, they are worth a place in
any garden. The Queensland Nut.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

integrifolia (entire foliage), E.20.—
Said to bear two crops a year.

ternifolia (arranged in threes), E.20.—
This variety is planted in large

numbers as a commercial orchard
proposition in coastal districts. The
product is in constant demand, as it
is generally conceded to be the
sweetest flavoured of all nuts.

MACKAYA.—(*Dr. J. F. Mackay*, keeper
of the Dublin University and Botanic
Gardens). Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.

bella (pretty), E.6.—A beautiful shrub
with lilac coloured flowers.

MACLURA.—(*W. MacLure*, a North
American Geologist). 1/6.

aurantiaca (orange coloured; referring
to the colour of the fruit), D.20.—
Commonly known as *Osage Orange*.
A deciduous shrub, often used for
tall hedges.

MAGNOLIA.—*Professor Magnol* of Mont-
pelier). There are many varieties
of *Magnolias*, both deciduous and
evergreen; some are trees and others
shrubs. Hardy everywhere except
B. & R.

DECIDUOUS TYPES.

These are very beautiful flowering
shrubs. The blooms appear in early
spring before the leaves, and are a
truly magnificent sight.

Alexandrina, D.15.—Purple. 5/.

Campbellii.—See Special Items.

conspicua, D.15.—Pure white. 5/-.

Kobus, D.20.—Small white flowers.
3/6.

Lennei, D.15.—Rosy purple outside,
white inside. 5/-.

obovata, D.10.—Large, light purple.
3/6.

obovata discolor, D.10.—Deeper than
obovata. 3/6.

obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple.
3/6.

parviflora, D.15.—White, with rosy
crimson stamens. 5/-.

Soulangeana, D.15.—Purple outside,
white inside. 5/-.

Soulangeana nigra, D.15.—The darkest
of all the *Magnolias*, the outside of
the petals being a deep vinous
purple. 5/-.

speciosa, D.15.—White tinted rosy
purple. 5/-.

stellata, D.6.—White starry flowers.
5/-.

stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink starry flow-
ers. 5/-.

Watsonii.—See Special Items.

EVERGREEN TYPES.

anonaefolia (leaves like a Custard
Apple), E.4.—A dwarf growing Port
Wine, with very fragrant yellow
flowers. Spring. 2/6.

fuscata (brown stalked), E.8.—The
Port Wine *Magnolia*. Small purple
flowers, very strongly scented.
Spring. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.20.—A
large evergreen tree with large white
flowers. Summer. 2/-.

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

MAHONIA.—See Berberis.

MALUS.—See Pyrus Malus.

MAPLE.—See Acer.

MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.

MELALEUCA. — (Melas, black, and Leucos, white; referring to the colours of the old and young bark). Commonly known as Tea Trees. These plants are very hardy, and some of them will grow in brackish water. 2/- each.

armillaris (adorned with an armilla or collar), E.8.—A dark green leaved variety. Useful for hedges, and will grow in the poorest sandy soils.

hypericifolia (hypericum leaved), E.8.—Flowers like a Callistemon. Will grow in exposed positions on the sea coast. Spring.

lateritia (brick red), E.10.—The Robin Red Breast Tree, from Western Australia.

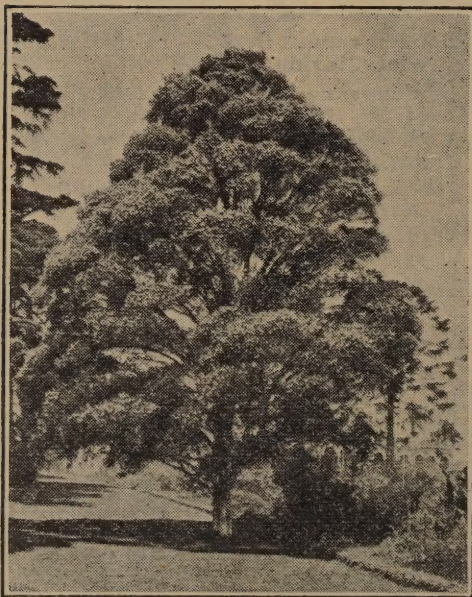
leucadendron (leucos, white, and dendron, a tree), E.30.—A tree with leaves like a Callistemon. Suitable for swampy places.

styphelioides (from the likeness of its leaves to Styphelia), E.25.—One of the paper bark tea trees, suitable for brackish or swampy places.

MELIA.—(Melia, the Manna Ash; referring to the resemblance of the leaves). Hardy, deciduous tree, suitable for all Australian climates. The berries have been proved poisonous to stock. Spring. 2/-.

Azedarach, D.20.—A beautiful deciduous tree, covered in lilac flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

MENZIESIA.—See Separate Section.



Melaleuca styphelioides.



METROSIDEROS.—(Metra, heartwood, and sideros, iron; referring to the hardness of the wood). Beautiful flowering trees from New Zealand. Will grow at the edge of the sea. B. & S. 2/-.

tomentosa (covered with hairs), E.20.—The New Zealand Xmas Bush or Pohutukawa. Blood red flowers at Xmas.

MILLETIA caffra.—See Special Items.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.—See Herbaceous Section.

MOCK ORANGE.—See Philadelphus.

MONSTERA.—(Probably from monstrum, an unnatural object). B.R.S. 2/6.

deliciosa, E.8.—Really a climbing plant, but takes a long time before it shows this habit. Large perforated leaves and creamy flowers shaped like a boat. Often called Fruit Salad plant on account of the distinctive flavour of the fruit. Does best in shade.

MONTANO.—(Montano, a Mexican politician). A.B.P.S. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.10.—A tall shrub producing in winter large bunches of white flowers like a Marguerite.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See Castanospermum.

MORETON BAY FIG.—See Ficus macrophylla.

MOSCHOSMA.—(Moschos, musk, and osme, a smell). Syn. Iboza. 1/9.

riparia (frequenting river banks), E.4.—A soft-wooded plant from South Africa, producing in winter masses of feathery mauve blooms. If sheltered from heavy frosts will grow in A.B.P.S.

Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—See *Pyrus*.

MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.
exotica (introduced from a foreign country), E.6.—A beautiful white flowered shrub from the East Indies. Sweet scented. Good for a specimen or hedge.

MUSA.—(Antonius Musa, a physician). B.R.S. 2/6.

Arnoldiana, E.12.—An imposing foliage plant suitable for frost free, sheltered positions. This ornamental Banana grows very quickly, but dies after it has fruited, when it is necessary to plant fresh seed.

MUSSAENDA.—(The native name in Ceylon). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

frondosa (leafy), E.6.—A beautiful shrub with orange flowers backed by a white bract which persists after the flowers have fallen.

MYOPORUM.—(Myo, to shut, and poros, a pore; referring to the transparent spots on the leaves). A.B.M.P.S. 2/- each.

acuminata (sharply pointed), E.10.—A quick growing, native shrub, specially recommended for hot, dry districts as a hedge.

laetum (cheerful), E.10.—Specially suited for exposed sea coast conditions.

MYRTLE.—See *Myrtus*.

MYRTUS.—(Myron, perfume). Compact, dwarf growing shrubs, suitable for all climates except B. & R. Spring. 2/- each.

communis (common), E.4.—Myrtle.

This shrub was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for magistrates.

pedunculatus (stalked), E.6.—Small bronzy leaves and white flowers.

Ralphii purpurea, E.6.—A dwarf variety from New Zealand. Bronze foliage. H.Mts.S.

NANDINA.—(Nandin, the Japanese name). Spring. 2/-.

domestica, E.8.—The sacred Bamboo of Japan. A graceful foliaged shrub with spikes of white flowers. When several specimens are growing in a clump, each plant produces bunches of beautiful red berries in autumn. Isolated specimens fruit sparsely.

NERIUM.—(Neros, moist; referring to their native places of growth). Hardy shrubs, suitable for all except the coldest climates. They will grow in swamps or in dry districts, and are especially suited to seaside situations. There is quite a range of colours available, and the plants bloom over a long period from spring to autumn. Commonly known as Oleanders. 2 /- each.

alba, E.10.—Single white.

carnea, E.8.—Single pink.

Dr. Golfin, E.8.—Deep cerise, single.

luteum plenum, E.8.—Semi-double, cream.

Madame Charles Baltet, E.8.—Semi-double, soft pink.

Madonna grandiflora, E.8.—Semi-double, white.

Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi-double, salmon.

Monsieur Belaguiet, E.8.—Single, light pink.



Nerium splendens

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.



Nerium Souv. de August Roger

Professor Martin, E.8.—Single, bright red.

Souvenir de August Roger, E.8.—Single, pale pink.

Souvenir de Cazalis Allut, E.8.—Single crimson.

splendens, E.10.—Large, double pink.

splendens variegata, E.6.—Variegated leaves.

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See *Metrosideros*.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—See *Phormium*.

NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.—See *Clianthus*.

OAK.—See *Quercus*.

OCHNA.—(*Ochna*, the wild pear tree; from the resemblance of the leaves). **A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-**.

multiflora (many flowered), **E.6.**—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by black berries with a scarlet bract.

OLEA.—(*Elaia*, the Olive). Hardy trees suitable for hedges, street planting or single specimens. They will stand drought and cold, and are one of the most suitable subjects for a hedge inland. The fruiting varieties are also beautiful ornamental trees, and the fruit is valuable for oil or picking. Unless otherwise priced, **2/6 each**.

europaea (European), **E.20.**—Common Olive. **1/6**.

Black Italian.—Pickling.

Large Fruited.—Pickling.

Lucca.—Pickling and oil.

Picholene.—Oil.

OLEARIA.—(*Olea*, an Olive tree). **H.M.Mts.S. 2/6**.

Forsteri, E.10.—A distinct shrub with golden green foliage, which has beautifully waved margins.

OLIVE.—See *Olea*.

OSAGE ORANGE.—See *Maclura*.

OSMANTHUS.—(*Osme*, perfume, and *anthos*, a flower). Hardy shrubs grown for their sweet scented flowers or ornamental foliage. Autumn and winter. **A.M.P.S. 2/- each**.



OLEANDER.—See *Nerium*.

Olea europaea as a street tree

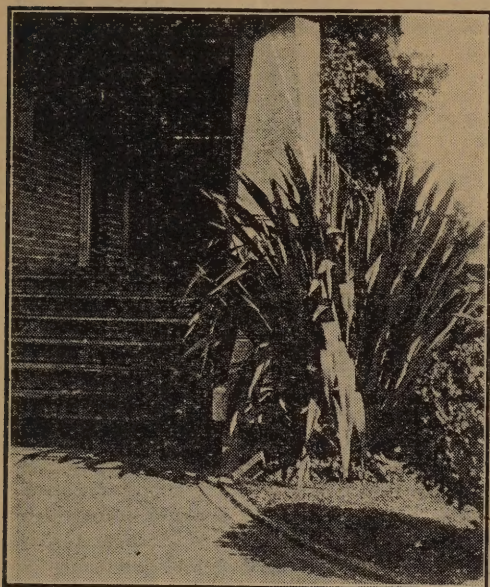
Follow planting instructions carefully.

aquifolium (holly leaved), E.6. — White, fragrant.

aquifolium variegata, E.6.

Delavayii, E.4.—A dwarf shrub with white scented flowers.

fragrans, E.6.—Tiny white flowers with scent like apricots.



Phormium tenax purpurea

speciosa (showy), D.8.—Single.

Virginal, D.6.—Largest white, semi-double.

PHLOX (Perennial).—See Separate Section.

PHORMIUM.—(Phormos, a basket; one of the uses made of the fibre). Useful plants for clump-like effects. Can be grown in the garden or in swampy ground.

tenax (tough), E.8.—New Zealand Flax. 1/6.

tenax purpurea, E.6.—Purple leaved form. 2/6.

tenax variegata, E.8.—Yellow and green variegated form. 2/6.

PHOTINIA.—(Photeinos, shining). 2/- each.

glabra rubens, E.10.—A beautiful shrub, the main attraction being in its young leaves, which are brilliant red. These gradually turn green, but at each new growth the red foliage makes a vivid display. There seems to be difficulty to grow it in dry inland climates, but it does well in H.Mts.S.

serrulata (serrated), E.15.—A hardy shrub for all climates except B. & R. Large heads of white flowers, followed by bunches of red berries.

PHYGELIUS.—(Perhaps from phyge, shunning; from its having escaped the attention of botanists for a long time). A.M.P.S. 1/6.

capensis, E.4.—A dwarf, soft wooded plant with scarlet flowers.

PISTACIA.—(A variation of its Arabic name). 2/6.

chinensis, D.20.—Graceful trees producing richly coloured autumn foliage similar to *Rhus succedanea*, but without the poisonous effect.

PITTIOSPORUM.—(Pitte, pitch, and sporus, a seed. They are covered with a resinous pulp). Hardy foliage shrubs or small trees, mostly from New Zealand. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

Buchananii, E.15.—Shiny green foliage. *crassifolium* (thick leaved), E.10.—Very suitable for sea coast.

eugenioides (Eugenia-like), E.15.

eugenioides variegata, E.15.—Silver variegated leaves.

nigricans, E.15.—A small foliaged sort with black stems.

rhombifolium (rhomboid leaved), E.15. Covered in autumn with clusters of bright orange berries. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Tobira, E.6.—Dwarf type from Japan, with bunches of fragrant white flowers.

undulatum (wavy), E.20.—The native *Daphne*. Fills the whole garden with perfume at night. Shelter from frost when young. A.B.M.P.R.S.

PARROTIA persica.—See Special Items.

PAULOWNIA.—(After a Princess of the Netherlands). Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

imperialis, D.20.—A deciduous flowering tree with light blue, bell shaped flowers like a *Jacaranda*, followed by very large leaves. The young plants frequently die down to the root until well established, when they form a permanent trunk.

PEACH Flowering.—See *Amygdalus*.

PEARL BUSH.—See *Exochorda*.

PENTAPTERYGIUM *serpens*.—See Special Items.

PEPPER TREE.—See *Schinus*.

PERSOONIA.—(After C. H. Persoon, a distinguished botanist). Spring. 2/-.

pinifolia, E.10.—Geebung. A graceful native shrub with yellow blooms. The feathery foliage is suitable for mixing with cut flowers.

PHILADELPHUS.—(The Greek name). Mock Orange or *Syringa*. The last name is confusing, as it is the botanical name for Lilac. Hardy, deciduous shrubs with white flowers, very sweetly scented. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

Belle Etoile, D.4.—White, purple eye.

Rosace, D.4.—Pale pink, almost white, semi-double.

PLANE.—See Platanus.

PLATANUS.—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth). Large, deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or specimens. Require a fair amount of water for best development. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

orientalis (eastern), D.40.—The Plane Tree.

PLECTRANTHUS. — (Plektron, spur; anthos, a flower). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Ecklonii, E.4.—A soft wooded, quick growing shrub, covered with blue flowers in autumn.

saccatus (baggy), E.2.—A small leaved, soft wooded plant, covered in autumn with spikes of lavender blue flowers. Plant in partial shade.

PLUM (Flowering).—See Prunus.

PLUMBAGO. — (Plumbum, lead. This plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name). Dwarf shrubs from South Africa, used for hedges or single shrubs. All the better for regular pruning. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

capensis, E.6.—Blue.

capensis alba, E.6.—White.

PLUMIERIA. — (Plumier, a celebrated French botanist). Sweet scented shrubs known as Frangipanni. Suitable for warm, frost free climates only. Summer. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

acutifolia (sharply pointed), D.12.—White.

rubra, D.10.—Pink.

PODALYRIA.—(Podalirius, son of Aesculapius). Silvery leaved shrubs, with pea shaped flowers from South Africa. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.8.—Mauve-pink.

POINCIANA.—(Mons. de Poinci, Governor of Antilles). A semi-deciduous shrub with mimosa-like foliage and striking flowers. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Gilliesii, E.6.—Yellow and red. Known as Bird of Paradise flower.

POINSETTIA.—(Mons. Poinsette its discoverer). A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

pulcherrima (most beautiful), D.10.—A deciduous shrub prized for its enormous scarlet bracts in winter. The true flower is inconspicuous. Very susceptible to frost injury.

POLYGALA.—(Poly, much, and gala, milk; abundance of milky juice). Hardy flowering shrubs with pea-shaped flowers. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2/-.

grandis (large), E.6.—Rich purple.

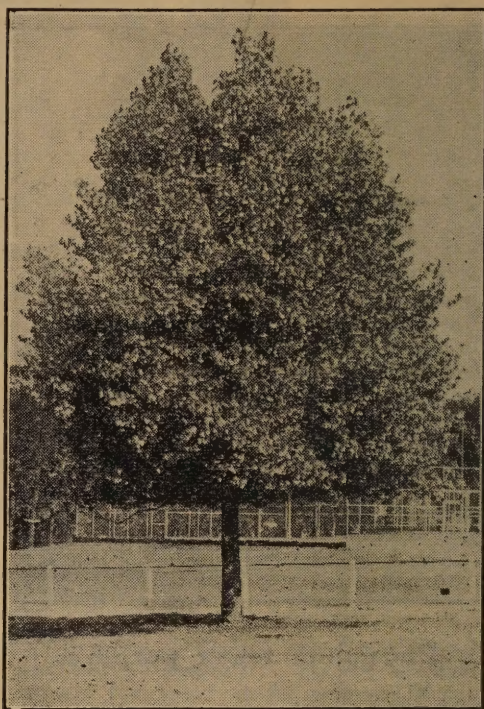
POMADERRIS.—(From poma, a lid; and derris, a skin). A.B.H.M.P.S. 2/-.

elliptica, E.8.—A native shrub of

spreading habit. The young growths are covered with rusty coloured down, and the yellow flowers are produced in bunches in early spring.

POMEGRANATE.—See Punica.

POPLAR.—See Populus.



Populus monolifera aurea

POPULUS.—(The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities, whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the populace). Deciduous trees of various types, some narrow and some broad growing. Largely used for avenues and parks, especially in cooler climates, but will succeed everywhere except R. These trees do best in deep, moist soil. 2/- each.

balsamifera, D.40.—The Balsam Poplar. Very spreading habit.

Bolleana, D.40.—An upright silver Poplar.

deltoides, D.40.—One of the Cottonwoods of North America. Large leaves, with a distinct red mid-rib. Very spreading growth.

dilatata, D.50.—Lombardy Poplar. This is the upright type mostly used for avenues.

monolifera aurea, D.25.—Golden Poplar. A smaller growing, spreading variety, with golden green leaves.

yunnanense, D.30.—A particularly fast growing, broad spreading variety, with a distinct red veining in the large handsome leaves.

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

PORT WINE MAGNOLIA.—See *Magnolia fuscata*.

PORTUGAL LAUREL.—See *Cerasus lusitanica*.

POSOQUERIA.—(The native name). **Summer.** B.R.S. 2/6.

multiflora, E.4.—A choice shrub for warm, frost-free climates. It forms a dense bush with dark green foliage and bunches of long, fragrant, white flowers.

PRIVET.—See *Ligustrum*.

PROSTANTHERA.—(Prostheke, appendage, and anthera, anther). Free flowering, native shrubs, with strongly scented foliage. Commonly known as Mint Bush. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/- each.

lasianthos (woolly flowered), E.8.—The type we offer is a deep blue form of *lasianthos*, and not the usual white variety.

ovalifolia, E.8.—Rich purple covering the plant at flowering time, and always commanding attention in the spring months.

PROTEA.—(Proteus, the versatile sea god; in allusion to the diversity of the species). A shrub of the same natural order as our Waratah. Likes a well drained soil for best results. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

mellifera (honey bearing), E.8.—Cape Honeysuckle. Creamy pink, cone shaped flowers.

PRUNUS.—(Prunum, a plum). This section comprises some of the most beautiful of garden subjects. The flowering varieties in early spring make a most delightful effect, while the purple foliaged sorts make a contrast with the ordinary green of other plants which is most striking. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Blireiana fl. pl., D.10.—Double rose pink blooms, light purple foliage.

japonica, D.4.—Single pink flowers, followed by small cherry-like fruits.

Mume, D.10.—Japanese Apricot. Richly fragrant blooms very early in spring. Available in double white, double pink and double red. 2/6 each.

Pissardi nigra, D.15.—Pink, single flowers, and deep bronzy leaves.

sinensis alba, fl. pl., D.4.—Small growing with double white flowers.

sinensis rosea, fl. pl., D.4.—Double pink. These two varieties are sometimes grown by cutting level with the ground each spring after flowering. As a result, a crop of straight rods about 4 ft. high appears, making a very pleasing effect when in flower.

Vesuvius, D.12.—Large leaves of purple bronze.

PSIDIUM.—(A Greek name originally

applied to the Pomegranate). Usually known as the Guava. A fruiting, ornamental shrub. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Cattleianum, E.8.—Purple Guava.

luteum, E.8.—A yellow form of *Cattleianum*.

PTEROCARYA.—(From pteron, a wing; and caryon, a nut; winged fruit). H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

caucasica, D.30.—Handsome Ash-like foliage. Requires a moist situation.

PUNICA.—(Puniceus, scarlet). Pomegranate. Some varieties are grown for their flowers, others for their fruit. Both types are beautiful ornamental shrubs. Everywhere except B. & R. Early summer. 1/9 each.

granatum, D.10.—The Common Pomegranate.

granatum, fl. pl., D.8.—Double scarlet.

granatum Andre Leroy, D.5.—Double reddish salmon, white margin.

nana, D.2.—A dwarf and slow growing form of the ordinary Pomegranate, with miniature flowers and fruit. Suitable for small hedges and rockeries where low growth is desirable.

PYRACANTHA.—(Pyr, fire, and acantha, a thorn; literally, firethorn). Under this heading are listed all the evergreens usually catalogued under Hawthorn. Hardy berry-bearing shrubs of great beauty. All are white flowered, and the colours mentioned are those of the berries. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

angustifolia, E.10.—Orange.



Pyracantha angustifolia.

Lonicera nitida makes an excellent hedge.

coccinea, E.6.—Orange.

crenulata, E.8.—Red.

Hodginsii, E.10.—Orange red. Very hardy.

Rogersiana, E.10.—Red. Very hardy.

Rogersiana flava, E.10.—Golden yellow. Early.

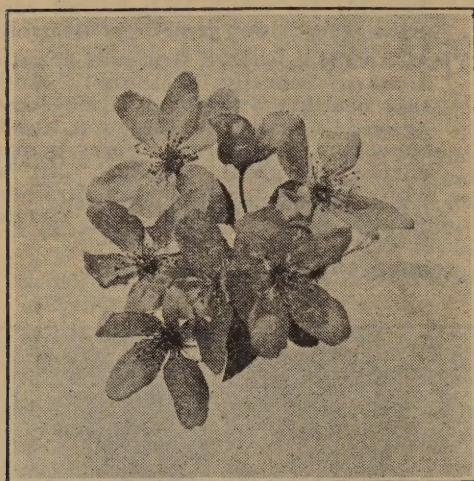
yunnanensis, E.8.—Red. Spreading grower.

PYRUS.—(*Pirus*, the pear). The Rowan Trees. Beautiful small trees with bunches of red berries in autumn. 2/- each.

aucuparia, D.20.—Mountain Ash or Rowan. Very useful for street trees in cool climates. Foliage colours beautifully in autumn.

PYRUS MALUS.—The Flowering Apples and Crabs. Single or double flowers in spring. Some of the sorts have reddish bronze foliage. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

aldenhamensis, D.12.—Rich bronze foliage. Red flowers and fruit.



Pyrus Malus aldenhamensis.

angustifolia, fl. pl., D.10.—Semi-double, pale pink.

Currant, D.10.—Clusters of small red and yellow fruits like currants.

floribunda, D.10.—Carmine buds, opening to white flowers with pink on the reverse of the petals.

Parkmannii, D.6.—Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy pink, semi-double.

rosea plena, D.10.—Double pink.

QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.—See *Stenocarpus*.

QUEENSLAND NUT.—See *Macadamia*.

QUERCUS.—(From the Celtic *quer*, fine, and *cuez*, a tree). The Oak. Hardy evergreen and deciduous trees for the cooler climates. Slow growers, but long lived, especially the evergreen types. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Aegilops, D.30.—Valonia Oak. The acorns are used for tanning.

Cerris, D.30.—Turkey Oak. A quick growing and beautiful tree.

coccinea (scarlet), D.30.—One of the best of the red leaved Oaks. The true variety is somewhat scarce.

imbricaria (imbricated), D.30.—Shingle Oak. Highly coloured autumn foliage.

macranthera, D.30.—Particularly large leaved species from Persia. The individual leaves are 12in. long and four to five inches broad. They often colour beautifully during the autumn months, and finally turn brown and remain on the branches till pushed off by the new foliage.

palustris (marsh loving), D.40.—Pin Oak. One of the finest of the red leaved oaks.

robur, D.40.—English Oak.

rubra, D.40.—Red foliage in autumn.

RHAPHIOLEPIS.—(*Rhaphis*, a needle; *lepis*, a scale). Hardy shrubs with clusters of white flowers, followed by black berries. Will stand any climate, and especially suitable for seaside planting. Indian Hawthorn. Spring. 2/- each.

Fergusonii, E.3.—A very dwarf type. Makes an ideal low shrub suitable for tub work.

indica, E.8.—Makes a good hedge, which requires very little pruning. The young leaves are brown-red and are very attractive.

ovata, E.4.—An ideal dwarf shrub, as it can be trimmed if required.

RHODODENDRONS.—See Separate Section.

RHUS.—(*Rhudd*, red; the colour of the fruit of the original variety). Sumach. The *Rhus* family contains some of the most beautiful of our autumn leaved shrubs. There is one objection, however. Some of the varieties have poisonous properties and some people contract a painful eczema through handling them. A.M.P.S.

cotinus, D.10.—Smoke Bush. In late spring covered with large, fluffy panicles, which suggest the common name. 2/-.

cotinus purpurea, D.10.—A purple leaved type of *cotinus*. 2/6.

succedanea (a substitute), D.12.—This variety has the most wonderful colourings, but it is one of the worst for causing eczema. *Pistacia chinensis* is equally good in foliage colour, and is harmless. 2/-.

RIBES.—(The Arabic name of a plant). Flowering Currant. Requires a cool climate and moist conditions. H.M.Mts. 2/-.

sanguineum (red), D.5.—Sprays of deep pink flowers in early spring.

ROCK ROSE.—See *Cistus*.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

RONDELETIA.—(W. Rondelet, a Frenchman).

amoena (pleasing), E.8.—This shrub is most suitable for warm coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful *Laurustinus* carried well above handsome foliage. Spring. B.R.S. 2/6.



strigosa (lean; referring to the stems), E.5.—Quite distinct from *amoena*, throwing up long arching canes which bear bunches of bright crimson flowers in spring and summer. Everywhere except H.Mts. 2/-.

ROSMARINUS.—(Ros, dew and marinus, the sea). "There's Rosemary, that's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It makes a very useful low hedge or border.

officinalis, E.4.—Rosemary. 1/-.

prostratus, E.1.—A dwarf form suitable for rockeries. 1/6.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

RUELLIA.—(J. Ruelle, a French botanist). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, suitable for the front of a border. Autumn. B.R.S. 1/6 each.

coccinea (red), E.2.—Bright red.

macrantha (large flowered), E.3.—Rosy purple, bell shaped flowers.

RUSSELIA.—(Dr. Russel, author of a "Natural History of Aleppo"). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

junccea (*Juncus*, a rush), E.4.—A dwarf shrub with weeping habit and scarlet tubular flowers which are produced from spring to autumn.

SALIX.—(Sal, near; and lis, water, from the Celtic). Deciduous trees suitable for any climate but do best near water. Very useful for

stock feed in drought times and also to stop erosion along river banks. 1/6 each.

babylonica, D.30.—The Weeping Willow.

caprea (capre, a goat), D.20.—Goat Willow or Pussy Willow, so called on account of the silky catkins preceding the leaves.

coerulea (blue), D.50.—Cricket Bat Willow. An upright growing tree.

multinervis (multi, many; nervis, nerves or veins), D.10.—A dwarf variety of Pussy Willow but with smaller catkins. Useful for small gardens where the ordinary variety is too large.

Salamonii, D.30.—A vigorous growing variety of semi-pendulous habit.

vitellina aurea (*vitellinus*, yellow; and *aurea*, gold; referring to the colour of the bark and leaves), D.20.—Golden Basket Willow.

vitellina aurea pendula, D.20.—Weeping form of the Golden Basket Willow.

SAMBUCUS.—(Sambuke, a musical instrument made from Elder wood). Commonly known as Elderberry. Deciduous shrubs of which the golden variety is the most attractive. H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.

nigra (black), D.12.—Elderberry. The fruit is used for making Elderberry wine.

nigra aurea, D.12.—A golden leaved form.

SAPIUM.—(An old Latin name). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

sebiferum (wax bearing), D.20.—A handsome, deciduous tree from China, valued for its beautiful autumn foliage.

SASSAFRAS.—See *Doryphora*.

SCENTED VERBENA.—See *Lippia*.

SCHINUS.—(*Schinos*, a Greek name). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.

molle (soft), E.20.—Pepper Tree. A fast growing shade tree. Will thrive in the hottest and driest climate but will do in any except the coldest parts. The staminate or male flowers are usually produced on one tree and the pistillate blooms on another. This accounts for some trees failing to fruit.

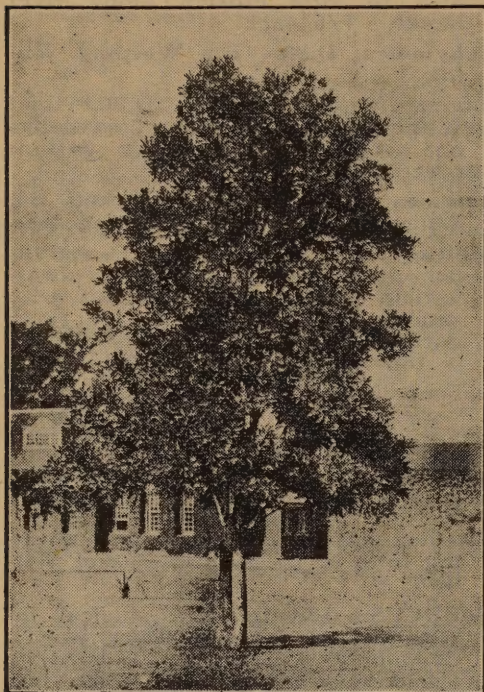
SENECIO.—(Senex, an old man; referring to the white hair-like calyx). Handsome shrubs with large leaves and large heads of yellow flowers. Suitable for B.R.S. only. 2/- each.

grandifolius (large leaved), E.8.—Yellow.

petasites, E.6.—Yellow flowers in winter.

SESBANIA.—(Sesban, the Arabic name). Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

Tripetti, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Rich tango coloured pea



Stenocarpus sinuatus

flowers in long racemes. Requires regular pruning.

SHE OAK.—See *Casuarina*.

SILKY OAK.—See *Grevillea*.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See *Viburnum opulus*.

SNOWBERRY.—See *Symphoricarpus*.

SOPHORA.—(From the Arabic name, Sophero, of a leguminous tree). H.M.Mts. 2/-.
japonica, D.30.—The Pagoda Tree. It forms a round headed tree and the pinnate leaves are of an attractive shade of green.

SPARMANNIA.—(Dr. A. Sparrmann, a Swedish botanist). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
africana fl. pl., E.10.—Quick growing, large leaved shrub producing double white flowers in spring.

SPARTIUM.—(Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots). Free flowering shrubs, particularly valuable for early spring display. Prune (after flowering) to keep in good condition. A.B.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

junceum (rush-like), E.8.—Spanish Broom. Yellow, pea flowers.
multiflorum album (many flowered white), E.8.—White.

SPATHODEA.—(Spatheo, a sheath; referring to the form of the calyx). Spring and Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.
campanulata (bell-shaped), E.30.—The West African Tulip Tree. Suitable

only to warm, frost free climates where its orange-scarlet flowers make it a most conspicuous tree.

SPEAR LILY.—See *Doryanthes*.

SPIRAEA.—(Speira, to wind; alluding to its fitness for winding into wreaths). Hardy deciduous shrubs covered with long sprays of flowers in spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

Anthony Waterer, D.4.—Crimson flowers persisting through the summer.

opulifolia aurea, D.4.—Rich golden foliage.

Reevesiana, D.6.—Single white.

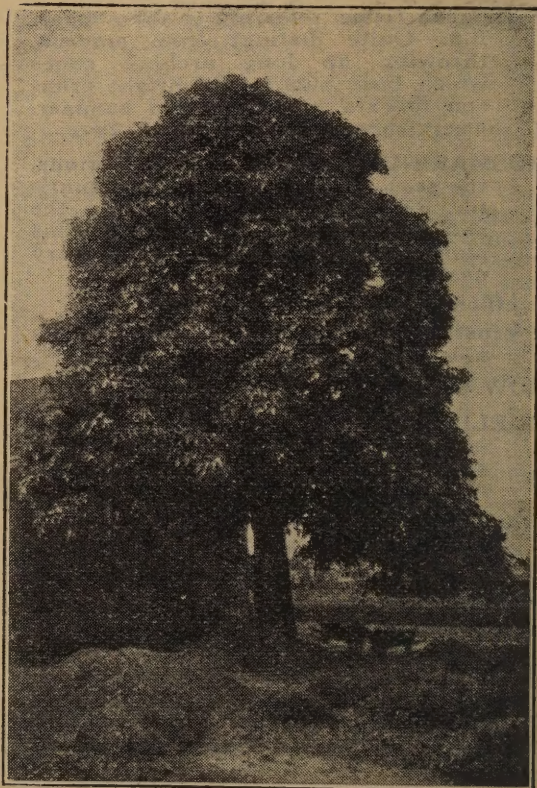
Reevesiana fl. pl., D.6.—Double white.

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow and carpos, a fruit). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

sinuatus (wavy), E.30.—Queensland Fire Tree. Curious scarlet flowers rayed like a wheel.

STERCULIA. (Sterculus, a heathen god.) This name is retained for the Asiatic species only. Australian varieties will be found under *Brachychiton*.

platanifolia, D.40.—Tall trees with smooth green trunks and handsome foliage. The flowers are small, yellow, borne on a long branched panicle. 2/-.



Brachychiton acerifolia.
 Syn. *Sterculia acerifolia*.

Bougainvillea Mrs. Butt is a gem for frost-free climates.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD.—See *Ceratonia*.

STRANVAESIA.—(After Hon. W. F. Strangway). Handsome, semi-deciduous shrubs, colouring in autumn and with bunches of red berries. Everywhere except B. & R. Spring. 2/- each.

Davidiana, S.D.8.—White flowers, red berries.

salicifolia (willow leaved), **S.D.6.**—White.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See *Arbutus*.

STRELITZIA.—(After the wife of George III, Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz). Birds Tongue Flower. Unique flowering plants from South Africa. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

augusta (majestic), **E.12.**—Large grower with white flowers. 2/6.

farinacea (mealy), **E.4.**—Purple and yellow. 3/6.

regina (queens), **E.4.**—Blue and gold. 2/6.

regina juncea (rush-like), **E.4.**—Blue and gold. 5/-.

regina parvifolia (small leaved), **E.4.**—Blue and gold. 5/-.

SUTERA grandiflora.— See Special Items.

SWEET BAY.—See *Laurus*.

SYMPHORICARPUS.—(Symphoreo, to bear together, and karpus, fruit; in allusion to the clusters of berries). Deciduous shrubs grown for their berries. A.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

orbiculatus, D.4.—Red berries.

racemosus, D.4.—Snowberry.

SYNCARPIA.—(Syn, together; karpus, fruits; several of which are united in one head). B.R.S. 2/-.

laurifolia, E.60.—Turpentine Tree. A fine subject for street planting.

SYRINGA.—(Syringos, a pipe). Commonly known as Lilacs, these beautiful, deciduous flowering shrubs are great favourites. Suitable for the cooler climates. If planted out in the open, budded plants will flower much quicker than suckers. Spring. H.M.Mts. 2/- each.

DOUBLE.

Abel Carriere.—One of the best dark blues.

Belle de Nancy.—Satiny pink.

Charles Sargent.—Clear lilac, large trusses.

Condorcet.—Light blue, large dense truss.

Le Notre.—Deep red buds, opening to extra large heliotrope flowers.

Madame Abel Chatenay.—Best double white.

Marechal de Bassompierre.—Dark carmine rose.

Maurice de Vilmorin.—Light lilac, large head.

Paul Thirion.—Carmine buds, opening to rosy claret flowers.

President Fallieres.—Bud reddish lilac, opening to lilac mauve. Large heads and very free flowering.

Thunberg.—Bright blue flowers in large trusses.

Vauban.—Dark buds, opening to soft mauve. Large heads and free flowering.

SINGLE.

chinensis.—A hybrid between Persian and English types, resembling the former. The trusses are larger and a deeper lilac colour. Recommended.

Jan van Tol.—Largest of all the single whites.

Laplace.—Deep red buds, opening to reddish violet.

Monge.—Violet red.

Negro.—Dark purple, opening to heliotrope red.

Souv. de Louis Spath.—Blackish red. Best of its colour.

TALLOW TREE CHINESE.—See *Sapium*.

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris, the name of a river where it grows in profusion). Deciduous, tall shrubs, suitable for moist positions. Also very suitable for exposed positions on the sea coast in sandy soils. Requires regular cutting back each winter, and a watch should be kept for borers. Commonly called Tamarisk or Flowering Cypress. Summer. 2/- each.

gallica (French), **D.12.**—Pink.

japonica plumosa (Japanese feathery), **D.12.**—Plume-like foliage, pink.

TEA PLANT.—See *Thea*.

TEA TREE.—See *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name). Tall flowering shrubs with bell shaped flowers. Should be well pruned regularly to keep them bushy. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

capensis, E.10.—Orange red. Frequently used as a hedge.

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow.

velutina (velvety), **E.12.**—Yellow.

TELOPEA.—(Telopas, seen at a distance). Waratah. When kept well pruned and properly shaped, this plant makes a beautiful garden shrub. A single plant has been known to have as many as 400 blooms on it at one time. Young plants when first put out should be shaded from the strong sun, as they are liable to sunburn. Once established they are extremely hardy. Spring. 2/-.

speciosissima (most beautiful), **E.10.**—Red.

THEA.—(The Chinese word for tea is tchea). This plant belongs to the

Camellia family, and produces the tea of commerce. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

bohea, E.6.—White.

THEVETIA nerifolia.—See Special Items.

TILIA.—(The old name for the lime used by Virgil). Lime or Linden Tree. A beautiful tree in cool, moist climates. H.Mts. 2/6.

europa (European), D.40.

TOXICOPHLAEA. — (Toxicon, poison, and phloios, bark; in allusion to its poisonous nature). B.R.S. 2/-.

spectabilis (showy), E.8. — White, sweetly scented.

TREE TOMATO.—See Cyphomandra.

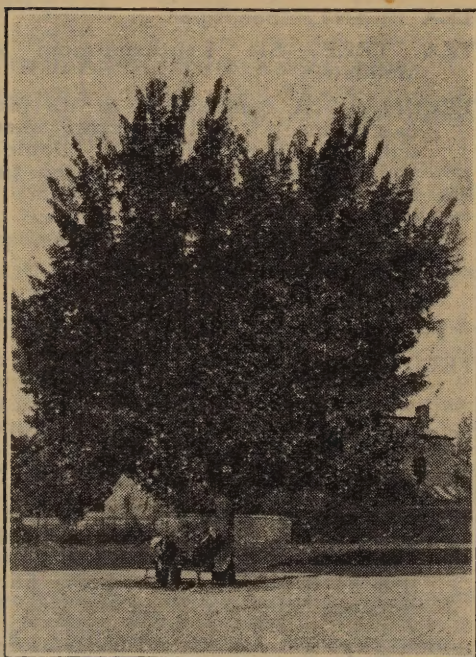
TRISTANIA.—(J. M. C. Tristan, a French botanist). Brushbox. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 1/6.

conferta (clustered), E.40.—Largely used for street planting in Sydney, while the timber is favoured for bridge decking. A handsome, quick growing, ornamental tree. Must be protected from frost for a year or two, and should be planted after frosts are over.

TULIP TREE.—See Liriodendron.

ULEX.—(From a Celtic word meaning point, in reference to the prickly branches). Furze or Gorse. 2/-.

europæus, fl. pl., E.4.—A double flowered form of the common Gorse. As this does not seed it cannot become a pest. A very beautiful shrub producing yellow flowers all through the winter months.



Ulmus campestris.



Ulmus chinensis as a street tree

ULMUS.—(The Celtic name). Handsome deciduous trees, suitable only for cool climates and in good deep soil. H.M.Mts.

campestris (field loving), D.50.—English Elm. 2/-.

chinensis (Chinese), E.25.—Weeping Elm. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

medio argentea variegata, D.40.—A variegated form of English Elm. 2/6.

montana, D.60.—The Wych or Scotch Elm. This variety does not sucker readily like the other sorts. 2/-.

montana lutescens, D.30. — Golden leaves. This variety was previously catalogued in error as americana aurea. 2/6.

VERONICA. — (Probably from hiera eicon, sacred image; in allusion to the legend of the sacred handkerchief of Saint Veronica). Small shrubs flowering for a great part of the year. Suitable for sea coast work. Everywhere except B. & R. Winter, spring and summer. 1/9 each.

Andersonii, E.4.—Blue.

Blue Gem, E.3.—Lavender Blue.

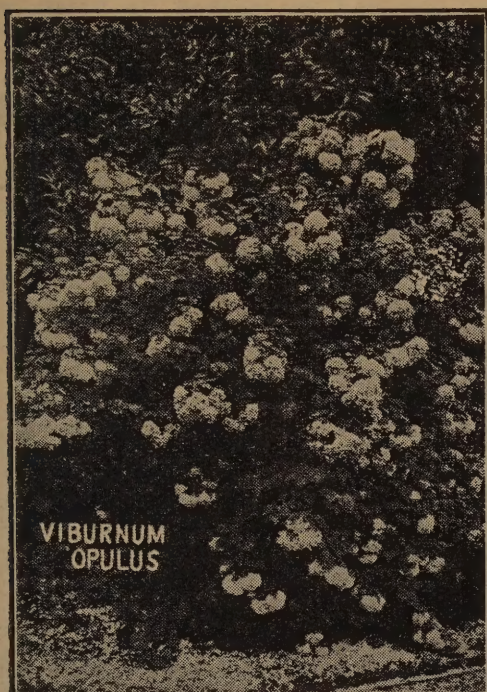
gracilis, E.4.—White.

imperialis, E.4.—Crimson shading to majenta.

La Seduisante, E.3.—Crimson.

We can supply the following varieties, which are suitable for rock work and which range in height from 6 inches to 1 foot:—Albicans, Bidwilli, Buchanani, Cataracte, di-

Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.



varicata, *cupressiformis*, *Dorrien Smithii*, *Hailciana*, *Hunteri*, *Lyalli*, *Lyalli pink*, *Perpescanta*, *rigidula*, *suaveolens* and *Vernicosa*. 1/9 each.

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil). Hardy evergreen or deciduous spring flowering shrubs, suitable everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Buddleifolium.—See Special Items.

Carlesii, D.6.—Pale pink to white, very sweetly scented. 2/6 & 7/6.

Davidii, E.2.—A very dwarf type, with white flowers and blue berries. 2/6.

opulus, D.8.—The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. White blooms like a *Hydrangea*.

punctatum, E.8.—A distinct kind with small leaves and bearing a profusion of white flowers.

rhytidophyllum, E.8.—An unusually large leaved variety, dark green above, rusty colour beneath. Creamy white flowers in the spring, followed by red berries in the autumn. 2/6.

Seiboldtii, E.6.—Dense, bushy habit, with dark green foliage. The creamy white flowers are followed by red berries, which finally become black.

sinensis (Chinese), E.8.—White flowers and red berries.

suspensum, E.6. — White, sweetly scented.

Tinus, E.6.—*Laurustinus*. White.

Tinus lucidum, E.8.—White.

tomentosum (covered with matted hair), D.6.—White. Red berries.

tomentosum plicatum, D.8. — White. Japanese Guelder Rose.

VIOLETS.—See Separate Section.

VIRGILIA.—(After the poet Virgil). Everywhere except the coldest climates. 2/6.

capensis, E.15.—Rosy purple, pea shaped flowers in spring. Prune after flowering to keep bushy. A quick growing, small tree with beautiful foliage.

WATER LILIES.—See Separate Section.

WATSONIA Lesley Carson.—See Special Items.

WATTLE.—See *Acacia*.

WEDDING BELLS.—See *Deutzia*.

WEIGELA.—See *Diervilla*.

WESTRINGIA.—(Dr. J. P. Westring, physician to the King of Sweden). A hardy shrub, which will grow in the most exposed positions and in the poorest soil. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

rosmariniformis, E.4.—White, faintly tinted lilac.

WHITE CEDAR.—See *Melia*.

WILLOW.—See *Salix*.

ZELKOVA *acuminata*. — See Special Items.

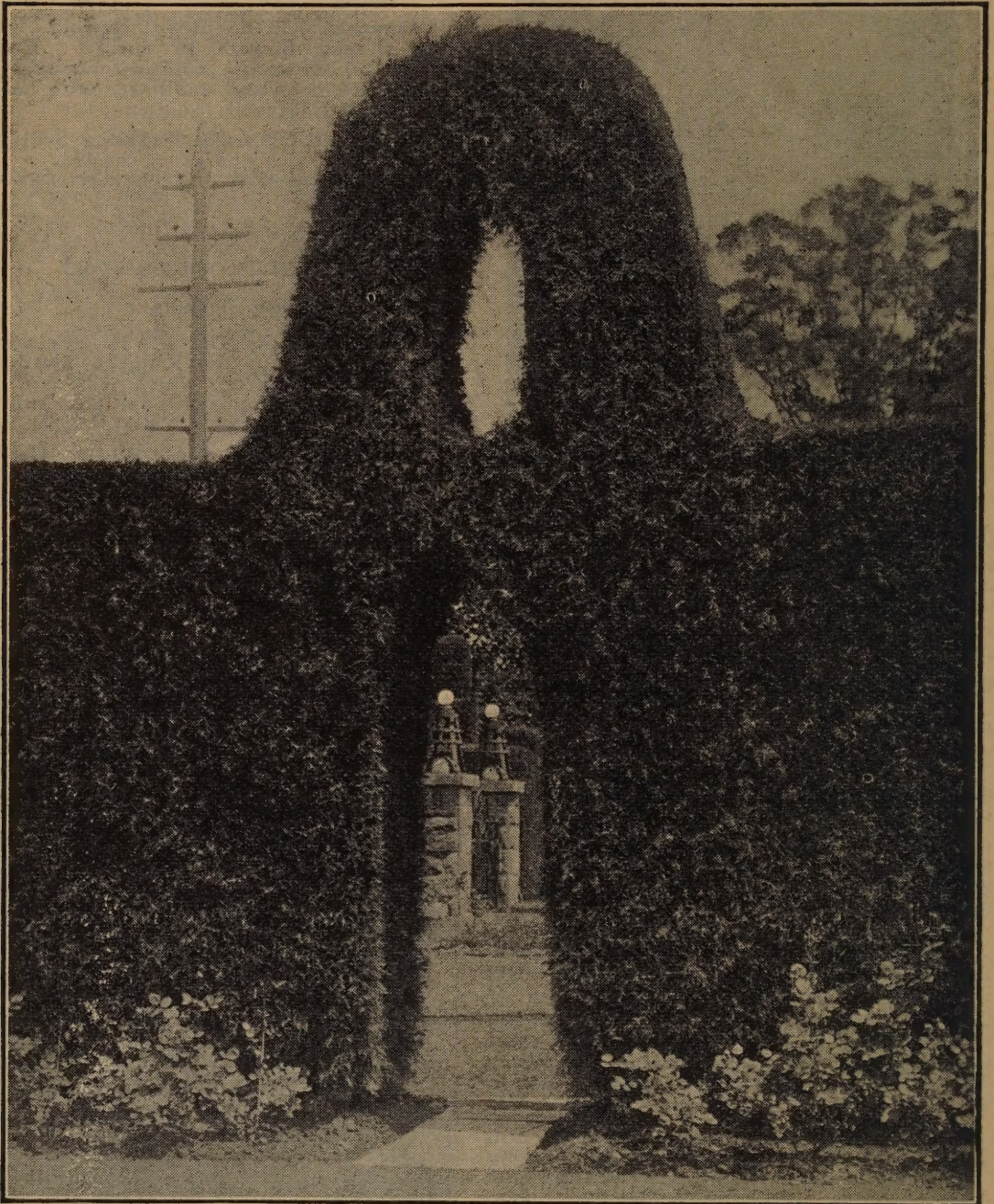


Viburnum tomentosum.

Either conserve or plant more trees.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by



Cupressus torulosus

reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year. Unless other-

A quick hedge effect is obtained by close planting.

wise stated all hedges are best not trimmed on the top until the full height desired is reached. Regular cutting on the sides encourages density and height.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more of each sort must be taken in one order to qualify for the 100 rate.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 3 feet apart. 12/- per doz.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA Baueriana.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 3 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. Cut back when 2 feet high on top as well as sides to develop low branching habit when required. 12/- doz.

COTONEASTER Franchetii.—This is a quick growing form of hedge plant with white flowers in spring and orange red berries in autumn. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- per doz.

CRATAEGUS.—See *Pyracantha*.

CUPRESSUS arizonica.—A dense growing sort and its grey-green foliage makes a distinct note. See also Conifer section. A.H.M.Mts. Plant 4 feet apart. Grafted plants 39/- doz. Seedlings 18/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 33/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.—A golden form of the above and equally suitable as a tall hedge in the cooler districts. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- per doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 33/- doz.

DURANTA Plumieri.—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. Treat as recommended for *Coprosma* when dense bushiness is required. A.B.M.P.R.S., 12/- doz.

ESCALLONIA macrantha.—A very hardy variety for all except the very coldest climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.

ESCALLONIA macrantha Ingrami rosea.—An improvement on the above, with bright green foliage and spikes of deep pink flowers. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.

EUGENIA Luehmanni.—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- doz.

HAKEA saligna.—A very striking hedge when covered with the bronzy young foliage. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

HIBISCUS.—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S. 20/- doz.

LIGUSTRUM Privet.—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. May be trimmed in any manner desired. 2/6 doz.; 15/- per 100.

LIGUSTRUM New Golden.—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. In pots, 12/- doz. Open ground (May to August only), 6/- doz.

LANTANA.—The varieties *Drap d'Or* and *Chelsea Gem* are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. *L. Sellowiana*, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 10/- doz.

Trees are available for all climates and conditions.

- LONICERA nitida.**—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle, bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. It should be trimmed early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Hardy everywhere. 12/- doz.
- MURRAYA exotica.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. Plant 2 feet apart. B.R.S. 20/- doz.
- NERIUMS.**—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- OLEA europea.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Trim early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.**—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S. 12/- doz.
- PHOTINIA glabra rubens.**—A hardy evergreen hedge plant producing vividly coloured young foliage of a deep glistening red at each new growth. It will stand the coldest climates and when in new growth is a brilliant sight. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- PYRACANTHA** or evergreen Hawthorns are splendid subjects for forming a hedge quickly and have the added attraction of white flowers in spring and bright berries of various shades in autumn. The following sorts are all recommended and should be planted 4 feet apart. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- Hodginsii.**—Orange red berries in early autumn. 18/- doz.
- Rogersiana.**—Red berries in early autumn. 18/- doz.
- yunnanensis.**—Bright red berries in late autumn. 18/- doz.
- ROSES.**—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Radianc, Red Radianc, Sunny South, Pres. Jac Smits, Prima Donna, and Kirsten Poulsen for taller work. Plant Polyanthas 1ft. 6in. to 2ft. apart, large flowered types 2ft. to 4ft., according to vigour of variety. Polyanthas 12/- doz., £4/10/- per 100; large flowered varieties 16/- doz., £6 per 100.
- TECOMA capensis.**—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- VIBURNUM tinus.**—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- Other subjects.**— Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus Hillii, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

The roses previously purchased from your firm have given splendid results and are a revelation of vigour and beauty.—P.W.P., Brisbane, Q'ld. 14/7/36

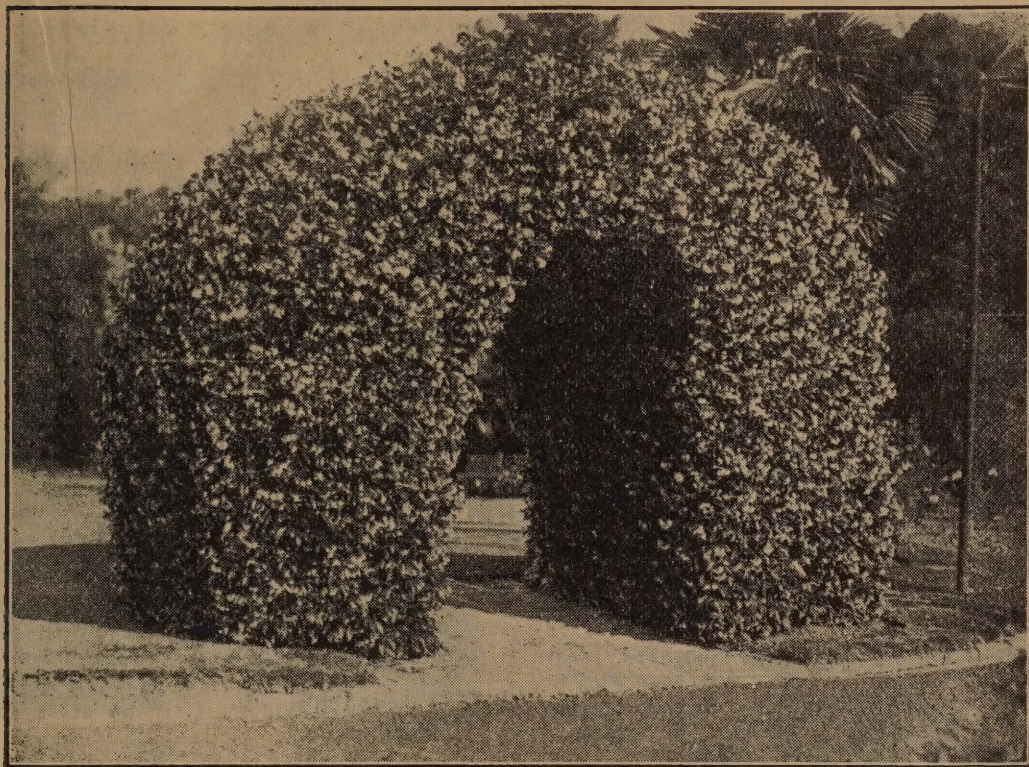
The roses I obtained from you were making a magnificent show, and I advised the purchaser of my place to put some blooms in the Show. He acted on my advice, and although he was an amateur, he won three first and one second, and all from the roses I obtained from you, defeating old hands who were quite put out at an amateur beating them.—E.H.B.

1937 will be a tree planting year.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Rhynchospermum jasminoides

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name). 2/-.

quinata (five leaved), D.—Peculiar purple flowers in spring.

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine, and opsis, like).—Deciduous creepers grown for their beautiful summer foliage and autumn colourings. 2/- each.

Henryana, D.—The leaves have silver veinings.

Lowii, D.—Small growing type, suitable for a pillar or hanging basket.

Veitchii, D.—The Virginian Creeper. Often called Boston Ivy. Will cling naturally to unpainted wood, stone or unfaced brickwork.

ANTIGONON.— (Anti, opposite, and gonia, an angle). A beautiful summer flowering creeper, suitable for the warmer climates. The blooms are largely used for cut flower work and make a beautiful decoration. The young plants die down the first year, but spring up again in the spring. For best results, should be planted January to March. 1/6.

leptopus (slender stemmed), D.—Pink.



Antigonon

Plants with thorny branches are a liability as front hedges.



Bauhinia scandens.

BAUHINIA.—(After twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the leaves will show the appropriateness of the name.)

scandens (Scandere, to climb), **E.**—Pink and white, one of the loveliest climbers, the plant being covered with masses of flowers in late spring. The young leaves are bronzy red and are equally as beautiful as the blossom. It is in full bloom for three months, and has occasional sprays through the year. Should only be planted during the summer months, as it is difficult to establish. **B.R.S.** 2/6.

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire). **B.R.S.** 2/6.

grandiflora (large flowered), **E.**—A magnificent climber, with large, creamy white, trumpet shaped flowers in spring.

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.). Deciduous and evergreen climbers, which constitute some of the most beautiful garden creepers. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

australis, **E.**—Wonga Wonga Vine. Cream and brown. Spring. **A.B.M.-P.R.S.**

capreolata, **E.**—Red. Hardy.

Cherere, **E.**—Large crimson. A self clinging variety. Summer. **A.B.M.-P.R.S.**

excelsa, **D.**—Cream with orange blotch. Summer.

exoleta, **E.**—Yellow, after the style of Tweediana.

grandiflora, **D.**—Orange. Summer. 2/6.



Bignonia jasminoides alba.

Carefully select according to climate.

- Guilfoylei**, D. — Reddish orange. Summer.
jasminoides alba, E.—White. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.
jasminoides amabilis, E.—Spring. Pink. A.B.M.P.R.S.
Lindleyana, E. — Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.
Mackenii, D.—Pink. May be treated as a shrub. Summer.



Bignonia rosea.

- rosea**, D. — Pink. Very vigorous. Summer.
Tweediana, E.—Chicken's Claw. Yellow, self clinging. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.
venusta, E.—The best of all this family. As the orange flowers are produced in the winter months, the plant should be given a sheltered position where the blooms will not be spoilt by frost. A.B.P.R.S.
BOUGAINVILLEA.—(After Bougainville, the French navigator). Gorgeous climbing plants, whose beauty is in the coloured bracts which surround the rather insignificant flowers. They require a warm climate and should always be planted in a sunny position, as otherwise they do not flower well. The following are the best varieties:—
lateritia (brick red), E. — Spring. B.R.S. 2/6.
magnifica Traillii, E.—Bright purple. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
Mrs. Butt, E.—Carmine crimson, with a slight purple tinge. A beautiful, very free flowering variety, but not

as hardy against cold as the older sorts. B.R.S. 3/6.

rosea, E.—Strawberry pink. Probably the showiest of all. To get the best results, should be pruned hard back after flowering. Late winter and spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

Thomasii. — The name "rosea" is known by in Queensland.

CAROLINA JASMINE.—See Gelsemium.

CLEMATIS.—(Klema, a vine branch). Deciduous flowering climbers of great beauty. The montana types are very hardy, and although the flowers are smaller, are probably the most satisfactory climbers. The large flowered types have magnificent flowers, but are more difficult to grow. Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.

aristata, E. — Small, starry white flowers.

montana rubens, D.—Pink.

montana superba, D.—White.

We can supply several varieties of the large flowered type at 5/- each.

COMBRETUM Loefflingii.—See Special Items.

DOLICHOS.—(Dolikos, long; in reference to the length of the twining stems). Free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.

lignosus (woody), E.—Pink.

lignosus alba, E.—White.

FICUS (Fig).—Self clinging vines, after the style of Ivy. 2/- each.

minima (smaller), E.—Dwarf growing and small leaves.

repens variegata, E.—A variegated form, often used in hanging baskets.

stipulata, E.—Climbing Fig. To keep the leaves small, it must be clipped close to the wall.

GELSEMIUM.—(Gelsemino, an Italian name of the Jasmine). A sweet scented climber reminiscent of the Jasmine. Hardy in all except the very coldest climates. 2/-.

sempervirens, E.—Yellow. Winter.

HARDENBERGIA.—(After the Countess of Hardenberg). Hardy, native creepers. 2/-.

monophylla (one leaved), E.—False Sarsparilla. Purple. Spring.

HEDERA.—(Hedra, Celtic for cord; alluding to the Ivy's stems). Self clinging, climbing plants, mainly used to cover stone walls. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

helix (spiral), E.—English Ivy.

maderiensis variegata, E.—Silver variegated leaves.

palmata aurea, E.—Golden variegated leaves.

HONEYSUCKLE.—See Lonicera.

Bougainvilleas vary in hardiness and colour.

HOPS.—See *Humulus*.

HUMULUS.—(*Humus*, the ground; the plants are prostrate if not supported). 2/-.

lupulus, D.—English Hop.

IPOMEA.—(*Ipo*, bindweed; *omoios*, similar). Strong growing creepers useful for covering rocks and unsightly sheds. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

alba grandiflora (large flowered white), D. — Often called Moon Flower.

Learii, E.—Blue Morning Glory.

tuberculata, D.—Pink.

IVY.—See *Hedera*.

JASMINE.—See *Jasminum*.

JASMINUM.—(*Ysmyn*, its Arabic name). Beautiful creepers mostly sweetly scented. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

grandiflorum (large flowered), E.—Spring. White.

multipartitum (many divisions), E.—White

poicoicum, E. — Extra large, star shaped white flowers. Makes a good pillar. Summer. 2/6.

stephanense, E.—Pink. Hardy.

LATHYRUS.—(*Lathuros*, the old Greek name for the Pea). Perennial Pea. Spring. 1/6 each.

latifolius, E.—Red.

latifolius, E.—Pink.

latifolius, E.—White.

pubescens (downy), E.—Blue Pea.

LONICERA.—(*Adam Lonicer*, a German botanist). — Honeysuckle. Strongly scented climbers suitable to any climate. Spring. 2/- each.

aurea reticulata (golden veined), E.—Yellow.

caprifolium (Goat's leaf), E.—Yellow and pink.

Halleana, E.—White.

Heckrottii, E.—Carmine red with yellow and buff markings.

multiflora (many flowered), E. — Yellow.

Periclymenum belgica, E.—The Dutch Honeysuckle. Pink and yellow.

sinensis, E.—White and red.

tartarica splendens, E.—Scarlet.

MANDEVILLA.—(*H. J. Mandeville*, British Minister at Buenos Ayres). 2/-.

suaveolens (sweet scented), D. — White. Summer.

MANETTIA.—(*Xavier Manetti*, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence). Winter and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. A dwarf climber suitable for pillars. 2/-.

bicolor (two coloured), E.—Yellow and red.

MEDEOLA.—(*Medea*, the ancient sorceress). *Smilax*. 2/-.

asparagoides (asparagus-like), D.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter.

MIKANIA.—(*J. Mikan*, Professor of Botany at Prague). Japanese Ivy. 2/-.

scandens (climbing), E.—A strong climber with a profusion of yellow flowers in winter. B.R.S.

PASSIFLORA.—(*Passio*, suffering, and *flos*, a flower; a name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils, the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the unfaithful apostles). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

edulis (edible), E.—Fruiting Passion Fruit. 9d.

Empress Eugenie, E.—Blue and white.

Eynsford Gem, E.—Red, shading to brown.

sanguinolenta (blood red), E.—Small, reddish violet.

PERENNIAL PEA.—See *Lathyrus*.

PHASEOLUS.—(*Phaselus*, a little boat; referring to the seed pods). Snail Creeper. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

caracalla, E.—Blue and white.

POTATO FLOWER.—See *Solanum Wendlandii*.

QUISQUALIS.—(*Quis*, who, and *qualis*, what kind; it was uncertain when the name was given, to what class or order the genus belonged). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

indica, E.—Rangoon Creeper. Red, orange and pink in the same bunch. Very strong scent. Requires a warm situation.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.—(*Rhynchos*, a beak, and *sperma*, a seed). Sweet scented climbers, suitable for all except the very coldest climates. Spring. 2/- each.

jasminoides (jasmine-like), E.—White.

jasminoides variegata, E.—Variegated leaves.

repens variegata, E.—A small type, with marbled foliage.

SMILAX.—See *Medeola*.

SNAIL CREEPER.—See *Phaseolus*.

SOLANDRA.—(*Dr. Solander*, a Swedish botanist, who travelled with Captain Cook). B.R.S. 2/6.

nitida (shining), E.—Deep yellow flowers fully one foot in length, opening to a wide mouth six to eight inches across, from which the popular name of Golden Cup is taken. Very susceptible to frost injury. Summer.

SOLANUM.—(*Solor*, to comfort; sooth-

Antigonon should not be planted in cold weather.

ing, narcotic effect). Strong climbers of the potato family. Summer. 2/- each.

jasminoides, E.—White.

Seaforthianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S.

Wendlandii, E.—Lavender blue. Very liable to frost injury. A.B.P.R.S.

STIGMAPHYLLON.—(Stigma, a mark, and phyllon, a leaf). A very beautiful and unusual climber. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/6.

ciliatum (furnished with hairs), E.—Yellow.

TACSONIA.—(Tacso, the Peruvian name). Very strong growing climbers, related to the Passion Fruit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

manicata (collared), E.—Scarlet. Summer.

mollissima (very soft), E.—Pink. Fruit edible. Spring.

Mortii, E.—Red. Summer.

THUNBERGIA.—(C. P. Thunberg, a celebrated botanist). Some of the most

beautiful climbers for semi-tropical climates are included in this section. B.R.S. 2/- each.

coccinea (scarlet), E.—Red, in long sprays.

Gibsonii, E.—Golden Glory Vine. Orange flowers most of the year.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.—Light blue, bell flowers.

grandiflora alba, E.—White.

laurifolia (laurel leaved), E.—Pale blue with yellow throat. Spring.

WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American Professor). Wistarias do best where plenty of water is available, but will grow under any garden conditions. Spring. 2/- each.

multijuga alba, D.—White.

multijuga rosea, D.—Light pink.

sinensis (Chinese), D.—Lavender. The best of all.

sinensis alba, D.—White.

sinensis, fl. pl., D.—Double blue. The plants we offer are all layers. Seedlings are often offered at a cheaper rate, but are very disappointing, as they will not flower for many years.



Wistaria sinensis.

The plants you sent me were exceedingly fine specimens, and they arrived in splendid condition.—B.E.L., North Tamborine, Q'ld. 11/6/36.

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

CONIFERS and TAXADS

THE CONE BEARING & YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. All evergreen except where marked.



Conifers and Water Lilies, Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

ABIES.—See *Picea*.

AGATHIS robusta.—See Special Items.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a native tribe living in the district in Chile where *A. imbricata* was discovered). Handsome trees suitable for avenues or parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Bidwillii, E.50.—The Bunya Bunya Pine.

Cookii.—See Special Items.

Cunninghamii, E.50.—The Queensland Hoop Pine. A valuable timber tree and suitable for exposed positions.

excelsa (lofty), E.80.—The Norfolk Island Pine. Very suitable for sea-side planting.

imbricata, E.50.—The Monkey Puzzle. So called because the leaves take the shape of broad spines and these occur right round the branches. Suitable only for cool and moist climates. 3/6.

CALLITRIS.—(Kallistos, most beautiful; referring to the beauty of the tree). The Australian Cypress. Should be more largely grown, as they resist drought and borer. 2/- each.



Araucaria excelsa.

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

cupressiformis (cypress-like), E.30.—The Port Jackson Pine. Will grow on rocky hillsides near the sea as well as in the ordinary gardens.

Muelleri, E.30.—A beautiful variety from the North Coast.

glauca (bluish grey), E.30.—The Murray Pine. Suitable for arid inland areas.

CEDRUS.—(Cedrus, the name of a coniferous tree since the time of Homer). In the cooler climates the Cedrus contribute some of the most beautiful trees grown. H.M.Mts. and hills in S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

atlantica, E.60.—The Atlantic Cedar, from the Atlas Mountains. A beautiful tree, but stiffer in growth than *deodara*.

atlantica glauca, E.30.—A silvery green form, which should be planted against a dark background to obtain the best colour effect. 4/-.

deodara (its Indian name), E.40.—Indian or Himalayan Cedar. This is the variety usually seen, and is a beautiful tree for specimens or avenues.

libani (Lebanon), E.40.—A distinct variety, having a wide spreading top at maturity.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(Kryptos, hidden, and meris, a part; the structure of all the parts of the flower being hidden). Handsome trees from Japan suitable for cool climates only. 2/- each.

elegans (elegant), E.40.—The foliage turns brown in autumn.

elegans plumosa (plumy), E.40.—A feathery type of *elegans*.

japonica, E.50.—Japanese Cedar. The famous avenue to Nikko is planted with this tree.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce, and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*). Handsome trees, but more suitable to cool, moist climates. In Sydney they are very subject to the attacks of borers, and are liable to die out in consequence. In the cooler climates they are largely used for hedges and breakwinds, and where there are no borers a better subject could not be found. A.H.M.-Mts. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

arizonica (Arizona), E.20. — Grey green foliage. Likes a dry climate.

Conybeare aurea, E.25.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden Cypress, and a great improvement on any previously distributed. To produce the best results the top should be kept cut back. 4/-.

funeris (funeral), E.40. — Weeping habit.

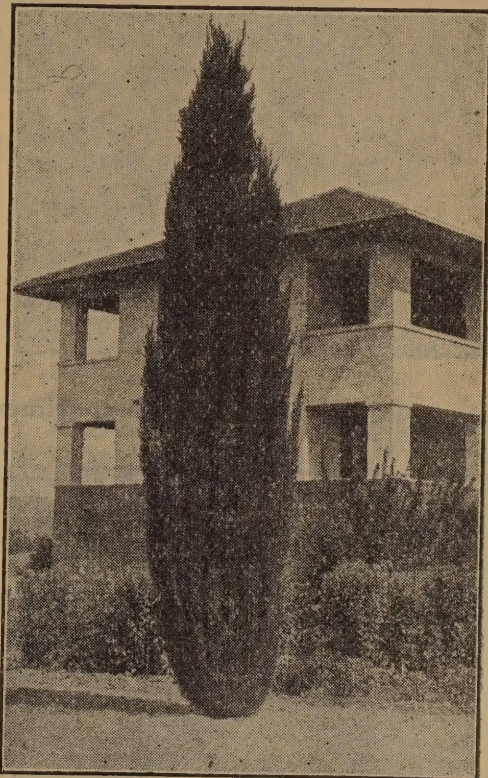
Knightii, E.80. — Hardier in warmer climates.

Lambertiana, E.50.—From seed. Similar to *C. macrocarpa*, but less likely to die out. Recommended in place of that variety.

Lambertiana erecta aurea, E.12.—A distinct and beautiful golden Cypress which originated in our own nursery. The habit is upright, and the colour richer than any other sort. It is recommended that this variety be not allowed to grow higher than 10 or 12 feet. 4/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis, E.50.—The type used for hedges and breakwinds. 3/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E.30.—The Golden Cypress. 4/-.



Cupressus sempervirens

sempervirens (evergreen), E.50.—The Italian Cypress. Largely used for planting round the Spanish type of house.

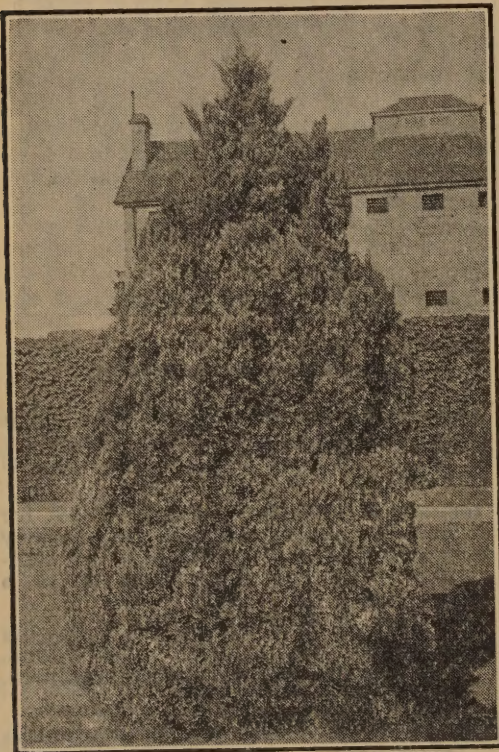
torulosus (twisted), E.30.—Used for hedges and specimens in Sydney where this type grows tall and slender. In the mountains it is a spreading tree. 3/-.

We can also supply the following varieties:—*Benthamii*, *Goveniana*, *Lawsoniana* and *torulosus* seedlings. 2/- each.

DACRYDIUM.—(Dakrudon, a diminutive of dakru, a tear; referring to the resinous gum exuded). A distinct type of pine with pendulous habit.



Juniperus africana as a tub specimen



Juniperus chinensis argentea.

Suitable for cool, moist climates only. 2/6 each.

cupressinum (cypress-like), E.30.—The New Zealand Rimu Pine.

Franklinii, E.40.—The Huon Pine.

GINKGO.—The Japanese name. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Together with a number of other trees, it would have become extinct but for the intervention of Buddhist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with shrines and temples. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

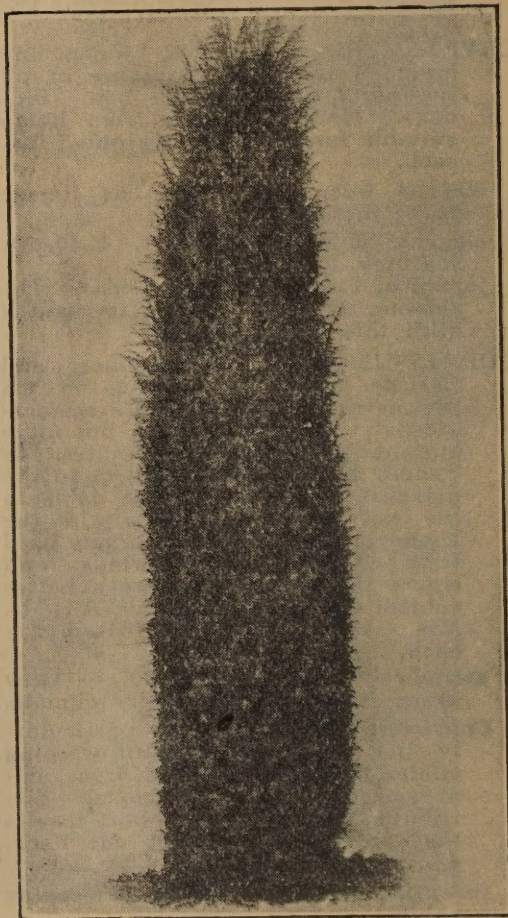
biloba (two lobed), D.30.—The Maiden Hair Tree. The leaves are like a giant Maiden Hair.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name meaning rough). Hardy trees, usually very compact and rather slow in their growth. Very suitable for tubs and where formality is required. Everywhere except B. & R. 2/- each.

africana, E.8.—A dwarf, globular type.

bermudiana, E.30.—Pencil Cedar.

chinensis albo variegata, E.12.—A beautiful type with splashes of white variegation.



Juniperus hibernica.

The quick growing Hedge often requires more attention.

**Prumnopitys elegans**

hibernica, E.12.—This variety grows like a column, and is valued where that effect is desired.

sabina, E.5.—A prostrate type of growth.

LARIX.—(The ancient name for the Larch). Deciduous trees thriving best in cool, moist climates. 2/6.

europa, D.40.—The English Larch.

LIBOCEDRUS.—See Special Items.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See Ginkgo biloba.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—See Araucaria excelsa.

PINUS.—(Probably from prix, pitch; alluding to the resinous nature of the wood). Handsome trees for avenues or windbreaks. They also constitute one of the greatest sources of soft wood timber. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each

canariensis, E.40.

insignis (remarkable), E.50.—The type which is most used in Australia, and also seems to do best. 1/6.

maritima, E.40.—This variety will grow in pure sand, and is very suitable for reclaiming sand dunes.

pineae, E.30.—Stone Pine or Umbrella Pine. Suitable for the seaside.

strobus, E.40.—The Weymouth Pine.

sylvestris (sylvan), E.40.—Scotch Pine.

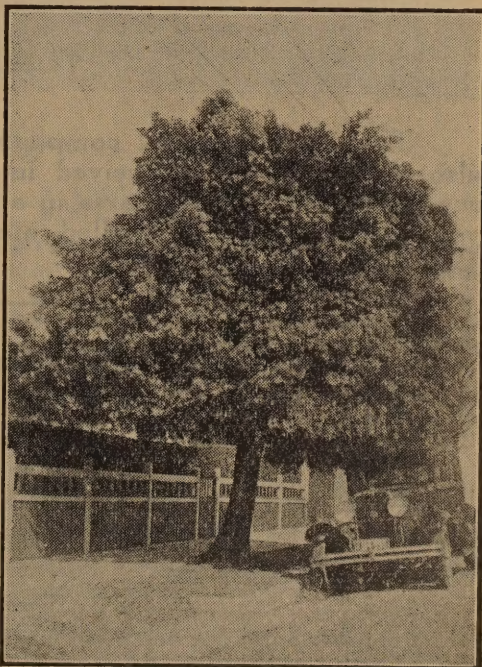
PODOCARPUS.—(Podos, a foot, and karpos, a fruit; the fruits are foot stalked). Handsome trees, very suitable for street planting or specimens. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

elata (high), E.30.—Illawarra Plum. The seed is outside the fruit. A very handsome tree.

PRUMNOPITYS.—(Prumnos, the last, and pitys, a pine). A hardy tree similar to Podocarpus. This tree is not planted as much as it should be. It grows into a dense, shady tree, and will grow in most situations. 2/-.

elegans, E.25.—Plum Fir.

RETINOSPORA.—(Retine, resin, and spora, a seed). This species is sometimes classified with Chamaecyparis, but as they are so different

**Podocarpus elatus**

Do not buy Wistarias raised from seed.

from a garden point of view, we have adhered to the old naming. So far we have not known of a plant being attacked by borers, which is more than can be said of Cupressus. Dwarf trees of great beauty. H.M.-Mts.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

filifera compacta.—See Special Items.

leptoclada (slender branchleted), E.10.—Rather narrow, upright growth and greyish foliage.

obtusa, E.15.—Heavy, dark green foliage.

obtusa Crippsii, E.10.—The finest of all the golden Cypress where a large tree is not wanted. Not liable to borer. 3/6.

obtusa nana aurea, E.6.—A very dwarf type from Japan. Very slow growing, but well worth waiting for. 4/-.

plumosa (plumed), E.12.—Feathery foliage and quick grower.

plumosa aurea, E.10.—A fine golden form of *plumosa*.

plumosa argentea variegata, E.10.—Silver variegated leaves.

squarrosa, E.10.—Fine silvery foliage. Mts. only.

squarrosa sulphurea, E.10.—A variety with sulphur yellow tips when the growth is young.

SALISBURIA.—See Ginkgo.

SPRUCE.—See Abies.

TAXODIUM.—(Taxus, yew; oides, like). 2/-.

distichum (in two rows), D.40.—The deciduous Cypress of Southern

United States. A beautiful tree for a moist position. Suitable for any climate. The autumn colouring is a rich golden brown.

THUYA.—(Thyon, sacrifice; the resin was used for incense). Hardy shrubs or small trees, suitable for all climates except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Froebelli.—See Special Items.

Lobbi, E.30.—A handsome tree from California.

occidentalis (western), E.30. — The American Arbor vitae.

occidentalis compacta aurea, E.15.—One of the most beautiful of all the Thuyas. Pyramidal in shape, with golden leaves. 2/6.

occidentalis Little Gem.—See Special Items.

occidentalis Warreana.—See Special Items.

pyramidalis.—See Special Items.

recurva Rheingold.—See Special Items.

THUYOPSIS dolabrata nana. — See Special Items.

dolabrata variegata.—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M.Mt. 2/-.

WELLINGTONIA.—(After the Duke of Wellington). 2/6.

gigantea, E.50.—The giant tree of California. These are the largest trees in the world, and require a rich soil and a moist, even climate. H.Mts.

WIDDRINGTONIA SCHWARTZII.—See Special Items.

Thanks for prompt compliance with my order. I would like to add also that they were received in the excellent condition which we now accept as a matter of course in all your consignments. Further perusal of your catalogue has impelled me to send you the following request.—J.C., Canberra. 6/7/36.

I have had great satisfaction with roses purchased from you during my stay in Tamworth.—M.M.C., Newcastle. 7/7/36.

I am very pleased with the plants you sent me. They are exceptionally good. Many people have remarked on their excellence.—H.A., Forbes. 18/7/36.

Your catalogue and parcel of roses duly to hand, and many thanks for the splendid way in which they arrived.—J.A.K., Mackay, Q'ld. 27/7/36

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



Cocos plumosa

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer). Also called *Pritchardia* or *Washingtonia*. A.B.M.P.R.S.

robusta.—Cotton Palm. From 2/-. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of *Trachycarpus*.

excelsa.—Fan palm. From 2/-.

Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of

a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa (plumed).—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. From 2/-.

Yatay (Wine Palm).—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. From 2/-.

CYCAS Revoluta.—The Japanese Sago Palm. Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native *Burrawang* in appearance. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 3/6 upwards, according to size.

LATANIA.—(Its native name.)

borbonica.—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-. Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.

PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.)

Palm Perfection. Cocos Yatay.

canariensis.—The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2/-.

reclinata (reclining).—Referring to the curved trunk. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2/6.

Roebelini.—An extremely graceful dwarf variety, suitable for house decoration or positions where limited space will not allow room for larger sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S. Requires shelter

from frost till established. From 2/6.

rupicola (Rock-loving).—A moderate growing variety. Very graceful habit. It does not spread quite as much as other varieties. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

sylvestris.—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)

elegans.—N.S.W. Bangalow Palm. 2/-. Suitable for outdoor culture in B.R.S.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

In order to insure correct planting the varieties are marked according to the habit of growth. The tallest should go in the back row and in time will require 6 to 8 feet spread. Medium should be planted in the middle row about 4 feet apart, while the dwarf kinds suit front positions 3 feet apart.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double. 4in. pots 2/- each; 5in., 2/6 each.



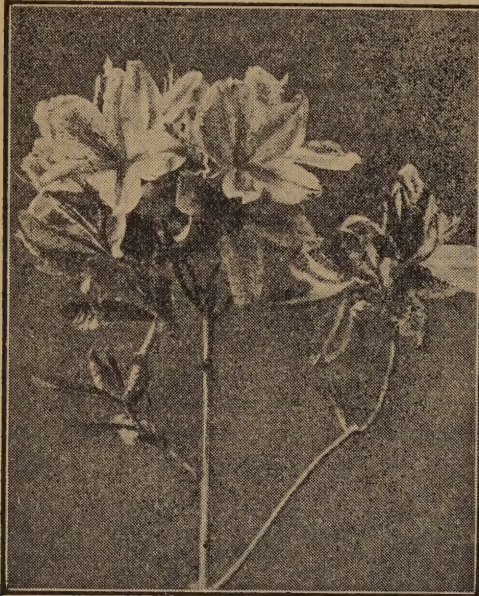
Azalea as a tub specimen.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

- A. de Vervaene, D.—Deep rose. Medium.
Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped. Tall.
Arlequin, S.—White, red stripes. Medium.
Balsaminaeflora, D.—Salmon pink, Dwarf.
Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish violet. Dwarf.
Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre. Medium.
Bernhardt Andreas, D.—Deep rose. Compact. Medium.
Bernhardt Andreas alba, S.D.—Pure white. Medium.
Bouquet des Roses, D.—Pink. Dwarf.
Charles de Buck, D.—Cerise lake. Medium.
Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth. Medium.
Cocarde Orange, D.—Red. Dwarf to medium.
Coloris Nova, S.—Bright amaranth. Medium.
Comte Charles de Kerchove, S.—Deep pink shading to white, dark centre. Crimped petals. Medium.
Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes. Tall.
Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white. Medium.
Concinna, S.—Richer shade than Magnifica. Tall.
Cordon Bleu, S.—Purple. Dwarf.
Countess of Flanders, S.—Large clear pink, crimped. Medium.
Dame Melanie, S.—Soft pink margined with white, dark blotch. Medium.
Daphne, D.—White, faintly striped pink. Medium.
Deutche Perle, D.—Pure white. Dwarf to medium.
de Wittiana, S.—White. Medium.
Dr. Moore, S.D.—Rose, edged white. Medium.
Duc de Nassau, S.—Deep rose. Medium.
Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petal. Medium.
Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red. A shade darker than Roi de Hollande. Tall.
Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink. Medium.
Indica Alba, S.—Pure white. Tall.
Indica macrantha, S.D.—Pink. Late flowering. A distinct type from Indica Alba. Medium.
Joseph Baumann, D.—Rich crimson cerise. Medium.
Konigin Cleopatra, S.—White, striped and speckled carmine-rose. Medium.
Konigin Cleopatra, Red Sport, S.—Light salmon red, crimped petals. Medium.
Lady Poltimore, S.—White. Tall.
Louis van Houtte, S.D.—Rosy cerise. Medium.
Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink, bordered with white. Medium.
Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white occasionally striped. Medium.
Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish salmon. Medium.
Madame Paul de Schryver, D.—Rose. Medium.
Magnifica, S.—Rosy violet, large and free. Tall.
Marquis of Lorne, S.—Salmon red, dark blotch. Medium.
Matushima, S.—Salmon red shading to a white centre. A distinct low growing, late flowering type.
Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering. Medium.
Mortii, S.—White. Tall.
Murasaki Riukiu Rosea, S.—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink. Tall.
Oberst von Kustzinski, S.—Crimson. Dwarf.
Orange Brilliant, S.—Light scarlet. Tall.
Pauline Mardner, S.D.—Light rose. Medium.
Phoebus, S.D.—Salmon red. One of the best. Dwarf to medium.
Phoenixium, S.—Deeper than Magnifica, and in our opinion the best of this colour. Tall.
President Oswald de Kerchove, D.—Salmon pink, bordered white. Medium.
President Raphael de Smit, D.—Deep rose. Medium.
Professor Walters, S.—Salmon-rose, edged white. Medium.
Refulgens, S.—Salmon red, free flowering. Tall.
Roi de Hollande, S.—Brick red. Tall.
Schryderii, S.—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre. Tall.
Schryveriana, D.—Salmon rose edged white. Dwarf.
Sigismund Rucker, D.—Rosy pink. Medium.
Sir Charles Napier, S.—Salmon rose. Medium.
Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson suffused violet, free flowering. Dwarf.
Souv. de Prince Albert, S.—Salmon rose with broad white margin. Medium.
Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon. Tall.
Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson. Medium.
Stella, S.—Light salmon red, purple blotch. Medium.
Sylvie de Moore, S.D.—Pink edged white. Medium.
Theodorus, S.—Brick red. Medium.
Vervaeneana, D.—Soft pink bordered white, dark blotch. Dwarf.
Vervaeneana Rosea, D.—Pink. Dwarf.
Victoria, S.—Reddish salmon. Extra tall.
William Selkirk, S.—Pink edged white. Medium.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary evergreen Azaleas give a wonderful range of colour from white, through pinks to deep reds. In the Mollis and Mollis hybrids a further range of colour is provided. These comprise a number of shades from yellow and salmon to orange-red, pink, and red tones. Although not evergreen, the plants are most effective in early spring when covered with their sweetly scented flowers which in an established plant completely cover the bush. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mts. and selected positions in S.



Azalea Mollis.

7/6 each.
Larger sized plants are available in most varieties from 8/6 each.

MOLLIS.

Alphonse Lavalle.—Orange red.
Baron Constant de Rebecque.—Nankeen.
Comte de Kerchove.—Orange red.
Comte de Papadoli.—Red
Comte de Quincy.—Yellow.
Consul Ceresole.—Red.
Consul Pecher.—Rose.
Dr. Leon Vignes.—Yellow.
J. C. van Tol.—Red.
M. Koster.—Carmine.
Mr. Arhur de Warelles.—Salmon.
William III.—Claret.

MOLLIS X SINENSIS.

Anthony Koster.—Deep yellow.
Dr. Reichenbach.—Salmon buff.
Emile Liebig.—Salmon shaded.
F. J. Siedel.—Salmon orange.
F. van der Bomm. Salmon.
Hortulanus Witte.—Golden salmon.
Mrs. Endtz.—Deep yellow.
Nic. Beets.—Light buff.

Flowered seedlings of our own raising are also available at 6/- each.

Ghent Azaleas

Another type of deciduous Azaleas. These are smaller in growth and the flowers smaller than Mollis, but are usually of colours which are not obtainable in the other deciduous types. 7/6 each.

Coccinea speciosa.—Orange red.

Gloria Mundi.—Vermilion.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are mostly moderate growing shrubs, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. The late Prof. E. H. Wilson considered this type as the gem of all Azaleas. 4in. pots 2/- each. 5in. pots 2/6 each. See Special Items for novelty varieties.

Aioi.—Almond blossom colour, semi-double.

Asagasumi.—Salmon, light centre, semi-double.

Aya Kammuri.—Rose.

Azuma Kagami.—Beautiful pink with light salmon toning.

Benifude.—Salmon.

Beni Giri.—Light rosy red.

Blood Red.—Semi-double.

Bouquet Rose.—Rose pink, semi-double.

Cherry Blossom.—Semi-double, soft pink deepening with age.

Debutante.—Deep salmon, paling towards the centre.

Esmeralda.—Light pink, single.

Fairy Queen.—Soft, clear pink.

Flame.—Flame red.

Fudesute Yama.—Salmon red.

Hachika Tsugi.—White suffused lavender.

The Kurume Azaleas make good hedges.

KURUME AZALEAS—continued.**Kurume Azalea Hinodegiri.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| Hatsu Giri (Amoena).—Bright purple. Flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties. | Osaraku .—White, suffused and margined lavender. |
| Hinodegiri .—Cerise crimson. Dwarf. | Otome .—Blush pink. |
| Hinode No Taka .—Light crimson. | Sakura Tsukasa .—Rosy mauve. |
| Hoo .—Pink with deeper splashes. | Saotome .—Silvery rose. |
| Irohayama .—White margined with pale lavender. | Seikai .—White, semi-double. |
| Kasane Kagaribi .—Salmon red. | Shin Seikai .—Creamy white, semi-double. |
| Kasumi Gaseki .—Pale pink. | Shintoki No Hagasane .—Silvery rose, semi-double. |
| Katsura No Hana .—Vieux rose. | Shin Utena .—Pale salmon. |
| Kimagayo .—Soft rose. | Suetsumu .—Crimson cerise. |
| Kinjo-no-tama .—Salmon, semi-double. | Suga No Ito . Pure pink. |
| Kirin .—Deep rose shading to silvery rose, semi-double. | Suiyohi .—Light apricot. |
| Kirishima .—Brick red like Roi de Hollande. Tall. | Takasago .—Pale pink, the colour of apple blossoms. |
| Kumo No Uye .—Deep salmon pink. | Tancho .—Pale blush pink, semi-double. |
| Kurai No Himo .—Rosy carmine, semi-double. | Ukamuse .—Red with a suggestion of vieux rose. |
| Nani Wagata .—White suffused salmon pink. | Waka Kayede .—Bright cerise crimson. Tall. |
| Oino Mezame .—Rose pink. | Xmas Cheer .—Light carmine red, semi-double. |
| Omoine .—Lavender. | Yayehiryu .—Bright scarlet, semi-double. |
| Orange Red . | |

The four cases of plants reached Coffs Harbour on time in perfect condition, and are all now safely planted. Your packers deserve a special word of commendation.—H.M.F., South Grafton. 26/10/36.

Avoid failure by planting Bouvardias in December.

Bouvardias

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in December.



BOUVARDIAS.

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

- Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.
- Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.
- Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.
- Dazzler.—Light scarlet.
- Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.
- Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.
- Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.
- Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.
- Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.
- Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.
- Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.
- King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.
- Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large.
- Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.
- Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Light pink, large.
- Mrs. McCulloch.—Immense trusses of reddish salmon flowers.
- President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.
- President Garfield.—Double pale pink.
- Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.
- Salmon Queen.—Salmon with a darker tube.

Cannas

These gay flowers are used extensively in public parks, but in lesser quantities may usefully find a place in the garden. In recent years many new varieties have been introduced, covering a wide range of colours, and we give a representative list from our extensive collection. For bedding purposes plant 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The growth indications are comparative only as under good conditions a dwarf grower may easily reach 4 to 5 feet. 9d. each. 7/6 dozen.

T.—Tall. M.—Medium. D.—Dwarf. G.—Green leaves. B.—Bronze.

- Antoine Roozen.—Bright red with yellow blotch. T.G.
- August Chantin.—Salmon red with coppery shadings. M.G.
- Aurea coccinea maculata.—Deep yellow, thickly spotted red. D.G.
- Centennial (Fiery Cross).—Scarlet T.G.
- City of Portland.—Clear pink, good. D.G.
- Crocodile.—Reddish orange. T.G.
- Dazzler.—Orange scarlet, good bright colour, free flowering. D.G.
- Demesne.—Salmon red fading to deep pink. D.G.
- Eureka.—Pale yellow opening cream. T.G.
- Furst Weid.—Deep crimson, faint yellow at base. M.G.

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

- Hungaria.—Rich pink. D.G.
 Ivor Evans.—Crimson scarlet, edged yellow. D.G.
 King Humbert.—Orange scarlet. T.B.
 Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Old rose. M.G.
 Mrs. G. Strogheim.—Rich crimson. T.B.
 Orange Bedder.—Rich orange, faint red spots. T.G.
 Stadtgartner Leusinger.—Scarlet with yellow blotch. M.G.
 Triumph.—Scarlet. Large heads. T.B.
 Veronica.—Old rose. M.G.
 Wabash.—Rose pink. M.B.
 Wintzel's Colossus.—Deep scarlet, light yellow blotch, large heads. T.G.
 Woodrow Wilson.—Deep rose. M.G.
 Wyoming.—Rich reddish orange. T.B.
 Yellow King Humbert.—Rich yellow spotted red. M.G.



Ericas (The Heath)

2/- each.



Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground

alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

- Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers. Tall growing.
 Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.
 baccans.—Pink, large bells.
 Bowiana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.
 Carnea King George.—Carmine.
 Carnea Vivelli.—Dark red.
 Charsleyana.—Pale pink.
 Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiked blooms.
 Darleyensis.—Rich rosy pink.
 grandinosa.—White, bell shaped flowers. Very fine.
 Hentyana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.
 hybrida.—Red.
 Intermedia.—Pure white.
 Jubilee.—Deep rose pink.
 Linnaoides.—Pink.
 mammosa.—Rosy crimson. Long tubes.
 Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.
 multiflora.—Masses of tiny mauve-pink bells. Very decorative.
 pyramidalis.—Pure white, small bells.
 regerminans.—Tiny silvery-mauve bells in great profusion.
 vulgaris.—The Purple Scotch Heather.
 vulgaris alba.—White Heather of Scotland.
 vulgaris Allportii.—Deep crimson.
 Webbleyana.—Pink.
 Webbleyana alba. White.
 Willmoreana.—Pink and white.

Never allow Heaths to get dry at the roots.

Menziesia (Irish Heath)

MENZIESIA (After A. Menzies).—Irish Heath. Summer and Autumn.

polifolia, E.2.—Drooping bell shape purple flowers belonging to the

Erica family and requiring the same cultivation. H.M.Mts. 2/-.

polifolia alba, E.2.—A white flowered form of the above. 2/-.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and should be sheltered from frost and strong wind. 1/- each.

Doubles.

Avalanche.—Tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla dark plum.

Ballet Girl.—Sepals scarlet. Pure white corolla. Semi-double.

Charles Garner.—Pink, veins deeper.

Countess of Hopetoun.—Syn. with White Jubilee.

De Cherville.—Sepals red, corolla purple.

Diamant.—Sepals red, corolla white striped crimson.

Dollar Princess.—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.

Duchess of York.—Red sepals, corolla violet.

Edward de Perrodit.—Red sepals, plum corolla striped red.

Engelmanni.—Pale pink, red veins.

Enfant Prodigy.—Small flowers, in quite large clusters. Red sepals, plum corolla.

Extraordinary.—Red sepals, plum coloured corolla.

Jubilee.—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.

Lena.—Large light blush sepals, corolla violet purple.

Lima.—Sepals crimson, dark purple corolla.

Miss B. Hesse.—White, veined rose.

Molesworth.—Red sepals, large white corolla.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Red sepals, white corolla.

Phenomenal.—Red sepals, corolla azure violet flaked red.

Storm King.—Sepals, rosy coral, corolla, rosy blush.

Victor Hugo.—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.

White Jubilee.—Enormous red sepals, corolla white.

Single.

Beauty of Exeter.—Bright pink.

Crinoline.—Deep rose, spreading petals.

Dainty Lady.—Sepals deep carmine red, white corolla.

Julius.—Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.

Madame Cornisson.—An improved Rose of Castile.

Pink Pearl.—Sepals and corolla bright pink.

Rose of Castile.—White sepals. Violet corolla.

Rose of Denmark.—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

Arborea.—Clusters of rosy purple flowers. Makes a tall shrub.

Boliviana.—Rich crimson trumpet shaped flowers.

Carter's Meteor.—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.

Coralie.—Long tubes, coral.

Corymbiflora.—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.



Phlox, when translated, means "flame."

Corymbiflora alba.—Similar to the above. White tube and rosy sepals.

Crimson Bedder.—Edges of leaves and young growths bright red. Rather trailing habit.

Earl of Beaconsfield.—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.

Gartenmeister Bonstedt.—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.

Gracilis.—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.

Gracilis rubens.—Small leaves flushed and edged with pink.

Gracilis variegata.—Green leaves margined white.

Mary.—Crimson.

Souv. de Henry Henkel.—Long tubular pink flowers produced in clusters.

Splendens.—Scarlet flowers, tipped green.

Tom Thumb.—A dense growing bush with small leaves and flowers which have bright crimson sepals and dark purple corolla. Very dwarf.



Gerberas

No other flower in recent years has attained such wonderful popularity as the Gerbera, due largely to the fact that the plants flower practically the whole year, and the blooms, when picked, last fully ten days in water. In addition, the splendid long stems on which the flowers are borne, and the great range of colours in which they are obtainable make them one of the finest flowers available for floral decoration.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, because a high percentage of them flower white, and too many short petalled types and colours that are inferior are likely to occur.

The colours principally are white, cream, yellow, pinks, cerise, salmon, red.

soon dies. Gerberas will grow in almost any soil, and rejoice in a warm sunny position. If the soil is clayey, the addition of a considerable proportion of sand will improve matters. Despite the idea prevalent in some quarters that Gerberas require poor soil, our experience with a stock of over twenty thousand plants points to the fact that they respond to liberal feeding with well rotted manure, and to an ample supply of water. The name is pronounced gur-bur-sah with the G sound as in gurgle. A.B.P.R.S. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

It must be understood that the Gerberas we offer are not claimed to be exhibition standard, but a good strain of garden type.

Do not plant Gerberas deeply.

Paeonia Officinalis

HERBACEOUS PAEONY.

These cool climate favourites require little recommendation where they are known, but we consider them well worth a trial in the hill districts around Sydney, where they can be given a fairly cool position in partial shade and left undisturbed for a number of years. They die down to the roots each winter, shooting again in the spring, and are thus different from the tree Paeony. 2/6 each, 27/- dozen.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Adolphe Rosseau.—Deep purplish red. | La Elegante.—Pink shading to blush. |
| Albert Crousse.—Beautiful soft rose, flesh centre, rose scented. | Lord Kitchener.—Brilliant red. |
| Felix Crousse.—Glowing crimson. | Marguerite Gerard.—Rosy white. |
| Festiva maxima.—Double, snow white. | Miss Brice.—Rose. |
| Fragrans.—Dark pink. | Mons. Jules Elie.—Silvery rose. |
| General Bertrand.—Mauvy purple pink. | Mons. Krelage.—Brilliant, currant red. |
| Germaine Bigot.—Large, shining fleshy red. | Nobelissima.—Rose. |
| Helen Glover.—Rose shading to silvery rose. | Primevere.—Yellowish white. |
| | Victor Hugo.—Brilliant carmine red. |

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple in many shades. They do best on an East or South border in deep rich soil, kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting, as they do best when established a year or two. 9d. each.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Aegir.—Brilliant scarlet red, dwarf and free flowering; does not bleach in the sun. | Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss; tall. |
| Asia.—Deep salmon pink. | Mrs. F. Robinson.—Deep salmon pink, dark eye, large truss. |
| Commander in Chief.—Crimson red with darker eye, brilliant colour. | Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye. |
| Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye. | Mrs. M. Hoboken.—Soft clear pink, large truss, a very attractive variety. |
| Evangeline.—Clear rose pink with dark eye; tall. | Mrs. Noorderwier.—Fine rosy salmon with white eye. Very effective. Tall. |
| Geo. A. Strohleim.—Crimson red. | Newbird.—Rosy crimson with crimson eye. |
| Gruppenkonigen.—Satin rose with dark eye; tall. | Reichsgraf Von Hockberg.—Brilliant amaranth. |
| H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye. | Rheinlander.—Salmon pink with cherry red eye. |
| Iris.—Bluish violet with deeper eye. | Selma.—Pink with cherry-red eye. |
| Lottie Kohler.—White with rosy carmine eye. Very pretty. | Splendour.—Rose pink with deeper eye. Enormous truss. |
| Marie S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, with white eye. | Thor.—Very bright salmon red with carmine centre. |
| Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf. | W. Watson.—Pink with dark eye. |
| Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf. | W. Kesselring.—Large dark violet with white eye. |

Rhododendrons

The name comes from Rhodon, a rose; and dendron, a tree; and where suitable conditions exist they are the elite of the spring flowering shrubs. They are primarily mountain or cool climate plants, and where these conditions are not naturally available, they should be provided by planting on the southern side of a wall or similar protection. A sandy loam is best, while lime and dryness at the roots must be avoided at all costs. After flowering, the plants should be heavily mulched with well decayed leaves or animal manure, to ensure cool and moist conditions for the roots during the summer months. The correct pronunciation of the first syllable is Rod, and not Road, as commonly used. One authority cleverly writes "if you spare the rod you spoil the word." H.M.Mts. and in select positions in S. Spring.

The new Rhododendrons are better.

RHODODENDRONS — continued

Some few years ago considerable work was done by plant collectors in China and neighbouring countries. Among their finds were a large number of distinct species of Rhododendrons and these were immediately turned to account by hybridists. The resulting crosses produced many fine kinds which were quite an advance on the old hybrids. The following sorts offer a splendid selection and we recommend them with every confidence:—

- Beauty of Littleworth.—Large white, speckled dull crimson. Immense truss. 12/6 each.
- C. B. van Nes.—Dark scarlet. 12/6 each.
- Countless of Athlone.—Mauve. 10/6 each.
- Grande (argenteum).—Creamy white flowers with purple blotch. Huge silvery leaves. 12/6 each.
- Hugh Koster.—Bright crimson. 10/6 each.
- Hugh Wormald.—Cerise, white stripe. 15/- each.
- Kewense.—Blush white suffused pale rose. 12/6 each.
- Loder's White.—White with pale pink crinkled edges fading to white. 12/6 each.
- Loder's White Diamond.—Ivory white, with immense flowers six inches across. 15/- each.
- Mrs. C. E. Pearson.—Blush mauve, spotted. 10/6 each.
- Mrs. Hamilton.—Heliotrope. 12/6 each.
- Mrs. Richard Gill.—Rose pink. 15/- each.
- Peter Koster.—Brilliant crimson, deep pink edges. 12/6 each.
- Pink Delight.—White margined pink. 10/6 each.
- Richard Gill.—Pink. 15/- each.
- Thompsonii.—Deep blood red. 12/6 each.

We can also supply a collection of the older types, including the following, from 6/- each:—

- Alarm.—Red, white centre.
- Black Prince.—Crimson red.
- Broughtonianum.—Rosy crimson.
- Beauty of Sussex.—Light heliotrope.
- Concessum.—Bright rose.
- Congestum roseum.—Light rose, spotted.
- Countess of Haddington.—White, flushed rose.
- Duchess of Edinburgh.—Pink.
- Elfrida.—Pale rose pink.
- Elegans.—Rose.
- Erectum.—Bright crimson.
- Fastuosum.—Double mauve.
- Florence.—Pink.
- John Waterer.—Carmine.
- Joseph Whitworth.—Dark purple lake.
- Lady Grenville.—Deep purple.
- Madame Masson.—White.
- Mary Blane.—Crimson scarlet.
- Michel Waterer.—Bright crimson.
- Mrs. R. S. Holford.—Rosy salmon.
- Nosegay.—Deep rosy pink.
- R. W. Elliott.—Clear rose.
- Sappho.—White, dark throat.
- Sidney Herbert.—Lavender.
- Sir Robert Peel.—Crimson.
- Vesuvius.—Crimson.
- Viscount Powerscourt.—Red, deeply spotted.
- White Pearl.—Blush, changing to white.

Violets

- Admiral Avellan.—Rich purple, dwarf, free flowering. 3d each.
- Ascanius.—Purple. Long stems. 3d. each.
- California.—Large clear violet purple. 3d. each.
- Count Brazza.—Large double white. 6d. each.
- King of the Doubles.—Blue. 6d. each.
- Neapolitan.—Double. Pale mauve. 6d. each.
- Princess of Wales.—Rich dark blue. Recommended. 3d. each.
- Rosine.—Single. Bright rose pink. Vigorous. 3d. each.

Water Lilies

These beautiful aquatics are quite the fashion and we are preparing large stocks for September delivery which is the best planting time. Where ponds are not already provided much may be done by sinking half a 40-gallon petrol drum to soil level. In the bottom of the drum there should be 6 to 8 inches of rich sweet potting soil. After planting the lilies in this, three inches of clean sand should be added as a top layer and the drum then filled with water. Fish may be

Nymphaea gigantea requires a warm, frostless climate.



Water Lily Lake, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

introduced to keep down mosquitoes, while the soil should be renewed every two years at least.

Those varieties marked "A" require the water at least 2ft. deep, and when fully grown will cover an area of 6ft., "B" water 1ft. 6in. deep to cover 4ft., and "C" 1ft. deep to cover 1ft. 6in. to 2ft.

- Arc en Ciel, A.**—Light green foliage and flowers rosy red, with long, narrow petals. 5/- each.
- Arethusa, A.**—Rich, rose-crimson, cup shaped flowers and deep green foliage. 5/- each.
- Atropurpurea, A.**—Dark crimson flowers, with golden yellow anthers. 5/- each.
- Caroliniana nivea, B.**—Well formed, snow white flowers. 5/- each.
- Comanche, B.**—Centre light coppery red, outer petals pale yellow flushed copper. 5/- each.
- Escarboucle, A. & B.**—Bright crimson flowers, with conspicuous crimson stained anthers. 5/- each.
- Gigantea, A.**—Strongly perfumed, light blue flowers shading to yellow in centre, and large, light green foliage. Suitable for frost free climates only. 5/- each.
- Harrisiana, A. & B.**—Flowers bright rosy red, outer petals paler. 5/- each.
- Leydeckeri fulgens, C.**—Brilliant crimson flowers and attractive olive green foliage flecked reddish brown. 5/- each.
- Luciana, C.**—Bright pink, star shaped flowers, paler on outer petals. 5/- each.
- Lusitania, A.**—Deep rose, paler on outside of petals, and deep reddish brown stamens. 5/- each.
- Marliacea albida, A.**—Large, snow white flowers and dark, olive green foliage. 3/6 each.
- Marliacea chromatella, A.**—Large, soft yellow flowers and foliage dark green mottled reddish brown. 3/6 each.
- Odorata rosea, B.**—Pale flesh pink, fading to white flowers. 3/6 each.
- Oderata sulphurea, B.**—Bright yellow flowers, and dark, olive green foliage spotted bronze. 5/- each.
- Stellata, C.**—Flowers light blue, foliage light green faintly spotted bronze. This variety dies down each winter. 5/- each.
- Suavissima, B.**—Rich rose pink flowers and deep olive green foliage. 4/- each.
- Sultan, A.**—Flowers rosy maroon, outer petals paler. 5/- each.
- Vesuve, B.**—Brilliant red flowers, with bright red stamens. Very free flowering. 5/- each.

Our Service Dept. will advise you on your gardening problems.



An Attractive Rock Garden, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Rock gardens are particularly suitable for steep banks where mowing is difficult. Out of the way corners and unsightly places may be made most attractive by this form of garden craft.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature

are Michaelmas Daisies or *Anemone Japonica*.

The "Perennial" class still belong to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—*Alstromeria*, *Anemone*, *Aster*, *Astilbe*, *Boltonia*, *Calla*, *Campa-*

nula, *Erigeron*, *Helenium*, *Helianthus*, *Monarda*, *Paeony*, *Physostegia*, *Platycodon*, *Polygonatum*, *Rudbeckia*, *Solidago*, *Stokesia*, *Thalictrum*.

Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

ACANTHUS.—(Akantha, a spine).

mollis.—Bold foliage plant for border. The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture. 1/6.

ACHILLEA.—(Achilles, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine). Milfoil. Low growing herbs producing flowers very suitable for cutting.

Cerise Queen.—Flat heads of cerise flowers. Strong grower. Summer, 2ft. 1/-.

ptarmica, fl. pl.—The Pearl. Double white. 1/-.

tomentosa.—Greyish foliage and heads of bright yellow flowers. Spring, 8in. 1/-.

AETHIONEMA.—(Aitho, to scorch, and nema, a filament, in reference to a burnt appearance in the stamens).

warleyensis.—Neat bushes of bluish-green foliage, covered in spring with heads of rosy flowers. 6in. 1/6.

AGAPANTHUS.—(From agape, love; anthos, flower). African Lily. 3ft.

umbellatus.—Blue. 1/-.

umbellatus alba.—White. 1/-.

variegatus.—Blue flowers and variegated leaves. 1/6.

Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden.

AGATHEA.—(From agathos, excellent; referring to the beauty of the flowers).

coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. In pots. 1/-.

AJUGA.—(A, not, and zugon, a yoke; the calyx being one leaved). 9in.

metallica.—Large bronzy red leaves and spikes of blue Salvia-like flowers. Very effective. Partial shade. Summer. 1/-.

reptans multicolor.—Bronze foliage, marbled pink and cream, and blue flowers. 1/-.

ALYSSUM.—(A, not, and lyssa, rage. The plant was supposed to allay anger).

rostratum.—A dense bush covered with tiny yellow flowers in Spring. 12in. 1/-.

saxatile.—Clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. 9in. 1/-.

ANIGOZANTHOS.—(Anoigo, to expand, and anthos, a flower; describing the branching expansion of the flower stalk). 3ft.

Manglesii.—The well-known West Australian Kangaroo Paw. Red and green. Spring. 1/6.

ANTHERICUM.—(From anthos, a flower, and kerbos, a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems.)

alba variegatum.—A band of white

through the centre of the leaf. Showy variegated foliage plants suitable for bush-house and shady rockeries. 1/-.

AQUILEGIA.—(From "aquila," an eagle; in reference to the form of the petals). Columbine.

alpina.—Dwarf growing sort, with deep purple flowers. Ideal for a semi-shady rockery. 9in. 1/-.

ARABIS.—(Arabia, probably in reference to the dry positions where many of the species grow). 9in.

Alpina.—Low spreading plants covered with white flowers in Spring. 1/-.

ARENARIA.—(Arena, sand; a reference to the sandy soil in which the plant grows). 1in.

balearica.—A tiny moss-like plant for covering damp stones in shade. White flowers. 1/-.

ARISTEA.—(Arista, a point; drawing attention to the rigid points of the leaves). Iris-like plants with heads of lovely blue flowers. Spring.

cyanea.—9in. 1/-.

ARMERIA.—(The Latin name for the Sweet William). Thrift. Tufted plants with round heads of pink flowers on erect stems. Spring.

Vindictive.—6in. 1/6.

ARTEMISIA.—(Artemis, one of the names of Diana). Wormwood. Sometimes called "Old Man."

lactiflora.—Tall spikes of small creamy white flowers suitable for cutting. Summer. 1/6.

ASTER, Perennial.—(From aster, a star). Michaelmas Daisies. 2 to 3 feet. Hardy herbaceous plants flowering in Summer.

The following list and those in Special Items are the best of recent introductions. All inferior sorts have been eliminated. In pots. 1/- each.

Acme.—Very large, pale lavender

Barr's Pink.—Mauve-carmine flowers. The best of its colour. 1/6.

Blue Gem.—Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour.

Cordifolius Diana.—Pretty erect habit, each stem covered with pale lavender flowers.

Countess of Dudley.—See Special Items.

Daphne.—See Special Items.

Herman Lens.—Large lavender blue.

Lady H. Maddocks.—See Special Items.

Little Boy Blue.—Semi-double, bright blue flowers. Very dwarf.

Maggie Perry.—Large, soft mauve.

Maid of Athens.—Large, rose pink. A very fine variety.

Marjorie.—See Special Items.

Mons.—Large, deep rose.

October Dawn. — Bright lilac and mauve.

Perry's Blue.—One of the best of the blues. Very large heads of flower.



Aster Mons

Royal Blue.—Large rich purple blue flowers, with golden yellow disc.

Silver Spray.—Small white flowers.

Viminalis.—White, an improvement on microphylla; splendid for cutting.

White Climax.—Best of the whites.

AUBRIETIA.—(Named after M. Aubriet). 6in. These are available in a range of colours. Spring. 1/-.

AUDIBERTIA.—(Named after M. Audibert, a noted nurseryman). 3ft.

incana.—A Salvia-like bush producing blue flowers in late Autumn. 1/-.

BILLBERGIA. — (Billberg, a Swedish Botanist).

nutans.—Rockery plants, with peculiar coloured flowers, yellowish, rosy blue. 1/-.

BOLTONIA.—(Named after J. B. Bolton, an English Professor of Botany). 5ft.

glastifolia.—White. 6d.

rosea. Pink. 1/-.

Herbaceous plants bearing large heads of flowers like Michaelmas Daisies. Summer.

BRAVOA. — (Named after Bravo, a Mexican botanist). 18in.

geminiflora. — Pale salmon tubular flowers, deepening to reddish salmon. Summer. 1/6.

CALLA.—(From kalos, beautiful). Arum Lily.

ethiopica.—White Arum Lily. 1/-.

CAMPANULA.—(From campana, a bell). Bell flower. Low growing plants, requiring a shady, moist position.

Boule de Niede.—Double white. 36in. 1/6.

garganica.—Blue. 6in.

persicifolia.—Rich blue. 36in.

persicifolia alba.—White. 36in.

pulla.—Purple. 3in.

pulloides.—Large purple. 4in.

pusilla.—Blue. 12in.

pusilla alba.—White. 6in.

pusilla Miss Willmott.—Pale blue, 6in.

rotundifolia.—English Harebell. 12in. 1/- each.

CENTRANTHUS.—(Kenton, a spur, and anthos, a flower; referring to a spur-like process at the base of the flower). 3ft.

ruber.—An easily grown bushy plant nearly always in bloom. Bright red. 1/-.

CERASTIUM.—(From keras, a horn; from the form of the seed vessel).

tomentosum.—A trailing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers suitable for sunny rockeries. 1/-.

CHIERANTHUS.—(Chier, a hand, and anthos, a flower; in reference to the custom of carrying the wallflower in the hand for a nosegay). 1ft.

Allioni.—A dwarf orange Wallflower. Spring. 1/-.

CHRYSANthemum. — (From chrysos, gold; anthos, a flower). 3ft.

Chiffon.—Large white flowers with frilled petals. 1/-.

Mayfield Giant. — White blooms 3 inches across, with a double row of petals and large yellow centre. 6d.

Snowstorm.—6d.

These are three of the Shasta Daisies all of which are classed under Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

CINERARIA.—(From cineres, ashes; in reference to the grey down covering the surfaces of the leaves).

maritima.—Yellow.

Used primarily for the silvery foliage which may be used for bordering or as a contrast for other colours. Dry, sunny position. From boxes, 6d. each.

CLIVEA.—(Named after the Duchess of Northumberland, a member of the Clive family). 2ft.

miniata.—Red and orange flowers somewhat resembling Amaryllis, but with larger clusters of blooms. Spring. 2/-.

COMMELINA.—(Named after J. and G. Commelin, Dutch Botanists). Spiderwort.

sellowiana. — Blue flowers produced

Do not place shade-loving plants in hot situations.

over a long period, dwarf spreading habit, and suitable for dry sunny positions. Recommended. 1/-.

CONVOLVULUS.—(Convolvo, to entwine; which describes the twining habit of some species). 1ft.

cneorum.—A silvery leaved sub-shrub with pink buds opening to white flowers. Spring. 1/-.

mauritanicus.—A trailing rock plant with masses of blue flowers produced for months. 1/-.

COREOPSIS.—(Koris, a bug, and opsis, like; a good description of the appearance of the seed).

grandiflora, Perry's variety.—semi-double form of the well-known yellow perennial. 1/-.

COTULA.—

Haastii.—Prostrate plant with feathery, light green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.

CRUCIANELLA.—(From the diminutive of crux, a cross; referring to the way the leaves are arranged). 9in.

stylosa.—A low growing rock plant with pink flowers. Summer. 1/-.

DIANTHUS.—(From dios, divine, and anthos a flower). Pinks.

Adela.—Rose, with red eye, semi-double, fringed. Strong grower. 1/-.

alpinus.—Very dwarf with large rosy purple flowers. 3in. 1/-.

Amos.—Double pink with dark eye. One of the best. 1/-.

Beth.—Double rose pink. 1/-.

Brightness.—Single rosy red, dark eye. Dwarf and free flowering. 1/-.

deltoides, Major Sterne's Variety.—Brilliant crimson flowers. Dark foliage. 1/-.

Ethel.—Fringed deep pink. Single. 1/-.

Maurice Pritchard.—Crimson, dark eye, double. 1/-.

Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Crimson, dark eye, double. 1/-.

Pinkie.—Pale pink, semi-double, fringed. 1/-.

Squarrosus.—Small tufts with white fringed flowers on 12in. stems. 1/-.

ECHIUM.—(From echis, a viper; seeds resembling a viper's head). 3ft.

thysiflorus.—A bushy plant with spikes of deep purplish blue flowers. Summer. 1/6.

ERIGERON.—(From er, the spring; geron, old man; some being hoary with a downy covering early in the season). Flea Bane.

elator gigantea.—Lavender flowers. Splendid for cutting. 6d.

glabellus.—Violet flowers; dwarf growth. 1/-. Flowers are like a perennial Aster. Autumn.

ERYNGIUM.—(From eringion, the old Greek name).

amethystinum.—A distinct plant with spiny leaves and heads of purple-blue, thistle-like flowers. 2ft. Summer. 1/6.

FARFUGIUM.—

grande.—Large, dark green, peltated leaves, with blotches of creamy-yellow. 12in. 1/6.

FELICIA.—(Felix, happy).

petiolata.—A semi-prostrate bush covered with pink flowers in early Spring. 9in. 1/-.

FUCHSIA.—

procumbens.—A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bushhouse work; yellow and green flowers and red berries. 1/6.

GAZANIA.—(From gaza, richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers).

Sorts. From 6d. each; 4/6 per doz. Useful rock plants.

GERANIUM.—(Gernaos, a crane; there is a beak-like torus, or projection, beyond the seeds).

lancastriense.—Trailing habit. Flowers pink, with deeper veinings. 9in. 1/6.

sanguineum.—Similar to above, with rosy purple flowers. 9in. 1/6.

GEUM.—(From geyo, to stimulate). Some of the varieties were considered as valuable as Peruvian bark.



Erigeron Elatior Gigantea.

- Dolly North.**—Chinese orange flowers, which are borne in great profusion for most of the year. 1/-.
GYNERIUM.—(From gyne, and erion, a reference to the woolly stigmas). Pampas Grass.
argenteum.—White. 1/6.
GYPSOPHILA.—(Gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; a valuable suggestion as to the soil most suitable for them).
repens rosea.—A prostrate rock plant with sprays of soft pink flowers. 6in. 1/-.
HEERIA.—(In honour of Oswald Heer).
elegans.—A trailing plant suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer. 1/-.
HELENIUM.—(Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war). Sneezewort.
autumnale rubrum.—Crimson brown. 4ft. 1/-.
Crimson Beauty.—A bushy growing variety with brownish crimson and orange flowers produced over a long season. 2ft. 1/-.
July Sun.—Clear yellow flowers, with a darker centre and dark veinings. 1/-.
Madame Canivet.—Large, pure golden yellow flowers, dwarf grower. 1/-.
pumilum magnificum.—Yellow. 4ft. 6d.
Riverton Beauty.—Pale yellow, purplish black centre. 4ft. 6d.
 Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn.
HELIANTHEMUM.—(From helios, the sun; anthemon, a flower). Sun Rose.
Fire Ball.—Brilliant orange.
Rose Queen.—Soft pink. Darker eye.
Rubens.—Tango.
Sudbury Gem.—Deep rose.
The Bride.—White.
Venustum.—Maroon with orange scarlet eye.
 Low growing shrubby plants, suitable for rockwork or edgings for beds or borders. 1/- each.
HELIANTHUS.—(From helios, the sun; anthos, a flower). Perennial sunflower.
hybrida.—A tall grower producing large quantities of golden yellow flowers in late Summer. 1/-.
maximilianus.—Single yellow, tall grower. 1/-.
HELICHRYSUM.—(From helios, the sun, and chrysos, gold; referring to the beauty of the flowers). 1ft.
apiculatum.—A native plant with greyish foliage and heads of deep yellow flowers which are borne practically throughout the year. 1/-.
HELIOPSIS.—(From helios, the sun, and ops, like; the appearance of the flowers).
Orange King.—Branching heads of semi-double, deep yellow flowers. Ideal for cutting. 1/-.
HEMEROCALLIS.—(From hemero, a day; kallos, beauty). Day Lily. 3ft.
flava.—Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth. Summer. 1/-.
fulva flora plena.—Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4. 1/-.
HERNIARIA.—
glabra.—Forms a dense mat of tiny, dark green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.
HETEROCENTRON.—(Heteros, variable; centron, a spur).—Soft wooded plants which are best cut down to the ground each year. The plants then shoot up many flowering stalks, which give a very fine effect.
roseum.—Pink. 1/6.
HEUCHERA.—(Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist).
sanguinea.—Spikes of blood red flowers. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
 Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.
HOLCUS.—(Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass).
bulbosa variegata.—Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging. 2/6 dozen.
HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name).
cuneatum.—An upright growing sort with large yellow flowers. 1ft. Summer. 1/-.
reptans.—A trailing sort, with yellow flowers. 6in. 1/-.
IBERIS.—(Iberia, the ancient name of Spain, where the species abounds). Candytuft. 1ft.
gibraltarica.—An easily grown mauve flowered plant for sunny rockeries. 1/-.
INCARVILLEA Delavayii.—See Special Items.
IRIS fulva.—A vigorous growing species producing typical flowers of a peculiar brown colour. 1/-.
IRIS GERMANICA.—(From iris, the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers). Bearded Iris.
Ambassadeur.—A strong grower, with large flowers. Standards reddish violet; falls dark violet. 1/6.
Ballerine.—Standards light blue-violet; falls deeper in colour. Tall. 1/6.
Duke of York.—Standards mauve-blue tinted bronze; falls soft mauve-blue. 1/6.

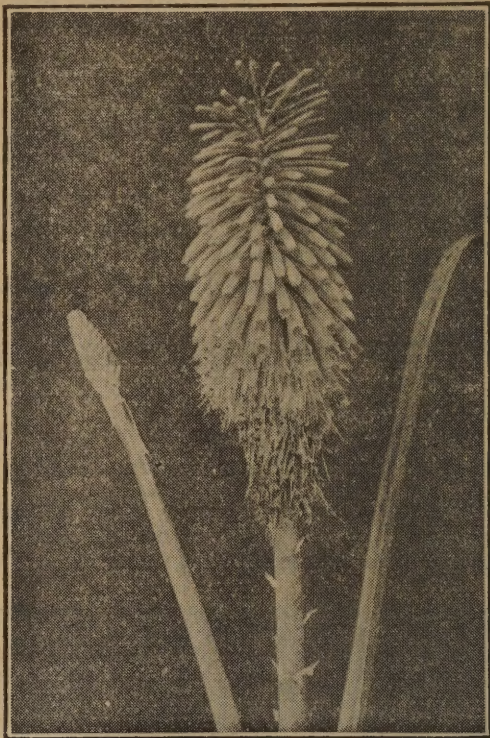
Iris Germanica stand dry conditions well.

- Ed. Michel.**—A self coloured variety, deep reddish violet. 1/-.
Feronia.—Standards an unusual shade of soft rose-bronze; falls old rose with dark markings. 1/6.
Flaming Sword.—Standards golden yellow; falls crimson maroon edged deep yellow. 1/6.
General de Witte.—Smoke colour. 9d.
Harmony.—Deep purple-blue self coloured. 1/6.
Iris King.—Large flowers. Rich velvety maroon. 9d.
Lady Foster.—Standards pale blue; falls light bluish violet; very large flowers. 1/6.
Lent. A. Williamson.—Standards bright blue; falls rich velvety purple. 1/6.
Lohengrin.—Lavender blue. 9d.
Lord of June.—Extra large flowers. Standards pale lavender blue; falls deeper. 1/6.
Loreley.—Standards primrose; falls blue veined and margined yellow. 1/-.
Magnifica.—Standards light violet blue; falls reddish violet. Large and tall. 1/6.
Melpomene.—Standards dark lavender-blue; falls rosy-blue. 1/6.
Monsignor.—Lavender and rich pansy purple. 9d.
Neptune.—Standards pale blue; falls purple-blue. 1/6.
Nine Wells.—Light violet and deep purple. 9d.
Odoratissima.—Finest and largest of the pale blues. 9d.
Perfection.—Light blue and blackish violet. 9d.
Prince of Orange.—Deep golden yellow flushed with brown. Dwarf. 1/6.
Princess Victoria Louise.—Cream and plum. 1/-.
Rhein Nixe.—Standards creamy white; falls violet. 1/-.
Souvenir de Madame Gaudichau.—Deep violet-purple self coloured. 1/6.
Thisbe.—Old gold and light purple. 9d.
IRIS MONSPUR Dorothy Foster.—Beautiful blue flowers like a large Spanish Iris. 1/-.
IRIS SIBIRICA.—A distinct free flowering type.
Blue King.—Blue and orange. 9d.
Snow Queen.—A white form of the type. 9d.
W. Wallace.—Deep purple flowers which stand up well above the foliage. 1/6.
IRIS stylosa.—Lavender blue, flowers in Winter. 9d.
stylosa alba.—A white form with yellow markings on the throat. 9d.

IRIS tectorum.—Pale blue with deeper veinings. 9d.

tectorum album.—A white form with gold crest. 9d.

ISOLOMA.—(Isos, equal, and loma, a border; lobes of the corolla equal). 1ft.

hirsuta.—Attractive velvety green leaves with red edges and orange red tubular flowers. Suitable for shady rockeries. 1/-.


Kniphofia Uvaria

KNIPHOFIA.—(Named after Johann Kniphof). (Syn. Tritoma). Red Hot Poker.

Baby Joy.—See Special Items.

ensifolia.—Golden yellow. Late autumn flowering. 1/-.
Goldelse.—Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring flowering. 9d.

gracilis.—Dwarf. Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Spring blooming. 9d.

Leonie.—See Special Items.

Little Treasure.—See Special Items.

Nelsonii.—See Special Items.

nobilis.—Rich orange scarlet. 9d.

Prince of the Netherlands.—Yellow and light red. Dwarf. 9d.

uvaria.—Orange and scarlet on tall stems. 9d.

Hardy evergreen throwing up long stalks in summer, surmounted by brilliantly coloured heads of tubular flowers. 9d.

Rock gardening has unlimited possibilities.

LIRIOPE.—(Named after the nymph Liriope).

spicata.—Violet.

Dwarf grass like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds. 2/6 doz.

LITHOSPERMUM.—(From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed).

coerulea.—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. 1/6.

LOTUS.—(The old Greek name).

peliorhynchus.—(From pelios, livid; rhynchus, a beak). A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. 1/- each.

LYCHNIS.—(From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers).

chalcedonica.—Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. Summer. 2ft. 1/-.

Viscaria splendens.—A dwarf free flowering edging plant with pink flowers. 6d.

MARGYRICARPUS.—(Margaron, a pearl, and karpos, a seed vessel; referring to the pearly succulent fruit). 1ft.

setosus.—Trailing green shoots dotted with white berries. 1/-.

MEGASEA.—(Syn. Saxifraga). 18in.

cordifolia.—Attractive foliage and sprays of beautiful waxy pink flowers which last for weeks. Requires shade. Winter. 1/6.

MELISSA.—(From melissa, a bee; literally, a bee-flower). Balm. 12in.

officinalis variegata.—An aromatic plant with profuse cream variegation. 1/-.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.—(From mesembria, mid-day; anthemon, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days). Pigs Face.

Chamberlainii.—An uncommon variety with small flowers, at first bronze but changing to violet-cerise with age. Recommended. 6d. each.

Dorothy Russell.—Silvery mauve. 6d. each.

violacea.—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. 6d. each. We can also supply white, rose pink, yellow, red. 6d. each; 4/6 doz. Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions.

MISCANTHUS.—(From miskos, a stem; anthos, a flower; referring to the tall stems).

sinensis.—Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads. 6d.

MONARDA.—(Named after M. Monardez, a physician of Seville).—The Bergamot.

Cambridge scarlet.—Deep scarlet. 1/-. Showy plants with dense heads of Salvia like flowers.

NEPETA.—(Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany).—Cat Mint.

Mussini.—Lavender flowers.

Low growing border plants with grey foliage and producing masses of small lavender blue flowers. Recommended. 1/-.

NIEREMBERGIA.—(Named after J. E. Nieremberg). 18in.

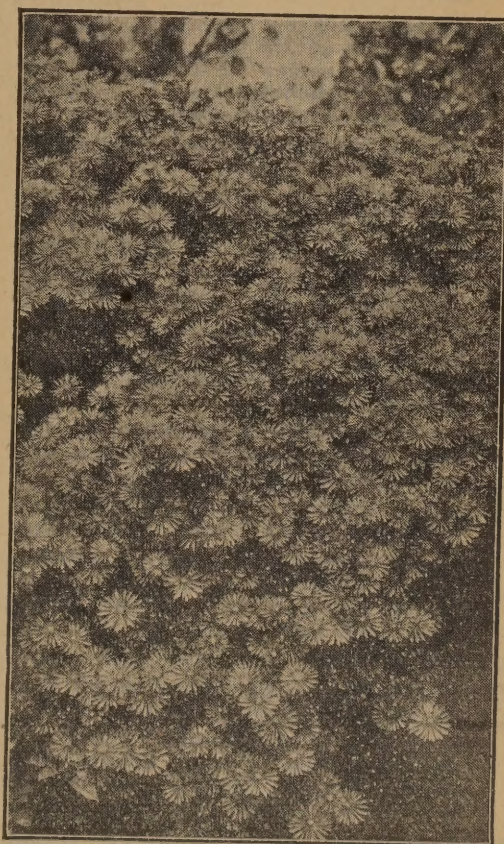
azurea.—An attractive bush and covered with deep blue, saucer-shaped flowers. Spring and Summer. 1/6.

NERTERA.—(From nerteros, lowly; in reference to the growth). Bead plant.

depressa.—Profusely covered with yellow berries. Suitable for rock pockets in moist, shady positions. 1/-.

OPHIPOGON.—(From ophisa, a serpent; and pogon, a beard). 12in.

Jaburan variegatus.—An attractive grass-like plant, with leaves heavily striped golden yellow and spikes of blue flowers. Prefers shade. 2/-.



Mesembryanthemum
Chamberlainii.

Clothed hot, dry banks with Pigs Face.

- PAEONY.**—See separate section for special list.
- PHLOX.**—(Perennial). See separate section.
- PHLOX.**—Phlox, flame; brilliancy of the flowers).
- subulata.**—Dense tufts of moss-like foliage, suitable for rockeries. 6in. We can supply white and pink varieties. 1/- each.
- PHYSOSTEGIA.**—(From physa, a bladder; stega, a covering; formation of the calyx). Dragon's Head. 3ft.
- virginiana.**—Lilaceous pink.
- virginiana alba.**—Pure white.
- virginiana speciosa.**—Pale pink. Hardy summer and autumn flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*. Highly recommended. 6d. each.
- PLATYCODON.**—(From platys, broad; kodon, a bell; form of flower). Chinese Balloon flower. 3ft.
- grandiflorum mariesii.**—Large cup shaped deep blue flowers, borne on long stems.
- grandiflora alba.**—Lilac white. The buds before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and Autumn. Highly recommended. 1/- each.
- PLUMBAGO.**—(From plumbum, lead, or a disease of the eye so called, to which a species of *Plumbago* was applied). Leadwort.
- Larpentae.**—A herbaceous variety of *Plumbago* with intense cobalt blue flowers. 1/-.
- POLYGONATUM.**—(From poly, many; gona, a joint; numerous joints of the stem). Solomon's Seal. 1ft.
- vulgare.**—White flowers, somewhat like *Lily of the Valley*. Best in partial shade. 6d.
- POTENTILLA.**—(From potens, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality). Cinquefoil.
- recta macrantha.**—Branching heads of rich yellow flowers produced over a long season. 2ft. 1/-.
- PRIMULA.**—(From Primus, the first; early flowering).
- vulgaris.**—English Primrose. Plants we are offering are in divisions and are of the true type. Plants raised from seed are usually variable. 6d. each.
- PYRETHRUM.**—(From pyr, fire; alluding to its acrid roots). Feverfew.
- matricaria.**—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists' work. In pots. 1/-.
- REHMANNIA.**—(In honour of Joseph Rehmman, a Russian physician).
- angulata.**—Tall spikes of large rosy purple flowers. 3ft. 1/6.
- RUDBECKIA.**—(Named after O. Rudbeck, a Swedish botanist).—Cone Flowers. 2ft.
- laciniata, fl. pl.**—Golden Glow. Large, double flowers of deep golden yellow. 6d.
- speciosa.**—Yellow flowers with blackish brown centre. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and Autumn. 6d.
- RUELLIA.**—(After J. Ruelle). 12in.
- coccinea.**—Upright growths with scarlet flowers. 1/-.
- portellae.**—A dwarf plant of spreading habit having velvety, dark green leaves with silvery veinings and purple reverse. Rosy-carmin flowers. Requires semi shade. 1/-.
- SALVIA.**—(From salvo, to save; Medicinal qualities). Sage.
- angustifolia.**—Perennial *Salvia*. Blue. 4ft.
- Bethellii.**—Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long.
- coccinea.**—Scarlet.
- Grahami.**—Purple blue.
- patens.**—Deep blue. 1/6.
- pratense tenorei.**—Long spikes, spikes of deep purple flowers. Requires a moist situation. 2ft. 1/6.
- uliginosa.**—Blue and white flowers in Spring and Summer. 3ft. Plants in pots, 1/- each, except where otherwise marked.
- SCABIOSA.**—(From scabies, the itch; said to cure the disorder).—Pincushions.
- columbaria.**—Heliotrope. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Recommended. 1/-.
- SCAEVOLA.**—
- microcarpa.**—A native plant bearing lavender-mauve flowers in great profusion during most of the year. 1ft. 1/-.
- SCUTELLARIA.**—(Scutella, a little saucer; form of calyx).
- indica japonica.**—A tiny rock plant for a shady position. Violet flowers. 6in. 1/-.
- SILENE.**—(Sialon, saliva, from the gummy secretion on the leaves of some which entraps small flies).
- maritima.**—A spreading plant with white flowers produced during most of the year. 1/-.
- maritima rosea.**—Low compact habit and white flowers with a pinkish centre. 1/-.
- Schafta.**—Masses of dainty rose pink flowers. 1/-.
- SOLIDAGO.**—(From solidare, to unite; supposed healing properties).
- canadensis.**—Golden Rod. 6d.
- vigaurea nana.**—Golden yellow. 6d.

Describe the position and ask for suggestions.

**Silene maritima**

STOKESIA.—(Named after Dr. Stokes, an English Botanist). Cornflower Aster. 1ft.

alba.—White.

cyanea.—Bluish mauve.

Large aster-like flowers in summer and autumn. 1/-.

THALICTRUM.—(From thallo, to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots). Lavender Shower.

dipterocarpum.—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. 1/-.

THYMUS.—(Thuo, to perfume). Thyme.

citriodorus.—The Lemon Thyme. This variety has a strong lemon scent and pale mauve-pink flowers. 1/-.

citriodorus variegatus.—Green leaves variegated white. Upright growth. 9in. 1/-.

erectus.—A distinct sort with upright growths. 6in. 1/-.

nitidus.—Mounds of moss-like growth and mauve flowers. 9in. 1/-.

pauciflorus.—Strong growing. 6in. 1/-.

serpyllum.—A dwarf growing variety covered with bright pink flowers in early Summer. This is the "Wild Thyme" of Shakespeare. 3in. 1/-.

serpyllum coccineus.—A profusion of tiny crimson flowers. 3in. 1/-.

TULBAGIA.—(Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope). 2ft.

violacea.—Narcissus like leaves. Heliotrope heads of flower somewhat like a bouvardia. Summer. 9d.

TUNICA.—(Tunica, a coat; the calyx). 12in.

saxifraga.—Masses of tiny pink flowers over a long season. Summer. From boxes, 6d.

VERBENA.—

chamaedrifolia.—A trailing variety with small, brilliant scarlet flowers. 1/-.

erinoides.—Deep purple flowers, striped white. 1/-.

VERONICA.—6in.

Royal Blue.—A blue flowered rock plant. Spring. 1/-.

VINCA.—(From vinculum, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots).

variegata.—Yellow and green leaves with blue flowers.

Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade. 1/-.

VITTADINIA.—(From vitta, a riband, and aden, a gland).

triloba.—Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries. From boxes, 6d.

ZEPHYRANTHES.—(Zephyr, the west wind, and anthos, a flower). Autumn Crocus. Bulbous plants, flowering in the Summer.

candida.—White. 6in. 3d. each.

Rosea.—Pink. 9in. 6d. each.

I got roses from you about a year ago and they proved a huge success. They were your own selection, and have been blooming ever since last November until just recently. They look as if they had been in for years.—Mrs. L.P., Dubbo. 11/8/36.

The packing was a first rate affair; such an honest job. You are to be congratulated, and I felt like giving it also a place in my garden.—Mrs. W.B.B., The Summit, Q'ld. 18/6/36.

Better Gardens are assured by Better Plants.

Succulents

According to the dictionary, a Succulent is a plant producing soft fleshy leaves, or stems, and by way of illustration it is only necessary to indicate Pig's Face (*Mesembryanthemum*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*). In the garden they are specially valuable for rockery purposes as they revel in hot, dry positions in nearly every case. Many of the sorts produce brilliantly coloured flowers or quaint attractive growths and as rock gardens are so deservedly popular they are in great demand for this purpose. Full descriptions on application.



Succulent Bed, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

ACRODON <i>bellidiflora</i> , 1/-.	COTYLEDON <i>lancifolium</i> , 1/-.
AGAVE <i>americana</i> var. American aloe. "	<i>linguaefolia</i> var. <i>pulverulenta</i> , 1/-.
" <i>filamentosa</i> , 1/6.	" <i>macrantha</i> , 1/-.
ALOE <i>Beguinii</i> , 2/6.	" <i>multicaule</i> , 1/6.
" <i>glauca</i> , 1/6.	" <i>paraguayensis</i> , 1/-.
" <i>macrantha</i> , 1/-.	" <i>pseudo-pachyphytula</i> , 1/6.
" <i>Nowotnyi</i> , 2/6.	" <i>Purpusii</i> , 1/-.
" <i>saponaria</i> , 1/-.	" <i>retusa hybrida</i> , 1/-.
" <i>tenuior</i> , 1/6.	" <i>rosea picta</i> , 1/-.
" <i>Wickensi</i> , 2/6.	" <i>roseata</i> , 1/-.
ANACAMPSEROS <i>filamentosa</i> , 1/-.	" <i>scapyphylla</i> , 1/-.
" <i>telephiastrum</i> , 1/-.	" <i>Scheideckerii</i> , 1/-.
BERGERANTHUS <i>vespertinum</i> , 1/-.	" <i>valida</i> . From 1/-.
CEREUS <i>peruvianus</i> . From 3/6.	CRASSULA <i>arborescens</i> , 1/-.
" " <i>monstrosus</i> . "	" <i>conjuncta</i> , 1/6.
From 3/6.	" <i>elata</i> , 1/-.
CEROPEGIA <i>Woodii</i> , 1/-.	" <i>Kimberleyensis</i> , 1/-.
COTYLEDON <i>Barbeyi</i> , 1/-.	" <i>lactea</i> , 1/-.
" <i>coccinea</i> , 1/6.	" <i>lycopodioides</i> , 1/-.
" <i>dasyphylla</i> x <i>gibbiflora</i>	" <i>multicava</i> , 1/-.
<i>metallica</i> , 1/6.	" <i>perfossa</i> , 1/-.
" <i>gibbiflora</i> , 1/-.	" <i>portulacea</i> , 1/-.
" <i>gibbiflora metallica</i> , 1/6.	" <i>pseudo-lycopodioides</i> , 1/-.
" <i>glauca</i> , 1/-.	" <i>sarcocaulon</i> , 1/6.
	" <i>sarmentosa</i> , 1/-.
	" <i>spathulifolia</i> , 1/-.
	" <i>tetragona</i> , 1/-.

Full descriptions on application.

CYANOTIS somaliensis, 1/-.	KLEINIA azoides, 1/-.
ECHINOPSIS in variety. 2/-.	" ficoides, 1/-.
EPIPHYLLUM truncatum, 1/-.	" radicans, 1/-.
EUPHORBIA Bojeri, 2/6.	" repens, 1/-.
" canariensis. From 2/-.	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. See herbaceous section for list of varieties.
" grandidens. From 2/-.	OPUNTIA microdasys, 2/6.
" splendens, 2/-.	OTHONNA crassifolia, 1/-.
FAUCARIA tigrinum, 2/-.	PACHYSEDUM pachyphyllum, 1/6.
GASTERIA. Large collection. From 1/- each.	PERESKIA grandifolius, 2/-.
GLOTTIPHYLLUM latum, 1/-.	PILOCEREUS Collinsi. From 2/-.
" linguaeforme, 1/-.	ROCHEA perfoliata. 1/6.
HAWORTHIA. A number of varieties in stock. 1/- each.	SEDUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
HYLOCEREUS species, 1/6.	SEMPERVIVUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
KALANCHOE flammea, 1/6.	STAPELIA. A number of varieties in stock, 1/6 each.
" grandiflora, 1/-.	YUCCA aloefolia variegata. From 2/-.
" orbiculata, 1/-.	" filamentosa, 1/6.
" rotundifolia, 1/-.	" filamentosa variegata, 1/6.
" somaliensis, 1/-.	
" Welwitschii, 1/6.	
KLEINIA acaulis, 1/-.	

Intermediate Section

SEMI-ADVANCED PLANTS.

The success of the new departure of supplying well grown plants in petrol tins has been so encouraging that a new size is now available in many varieties. This takes the form of plants out of seven inch pots, intermediate in size and price between the four inch pot type and the four gallon tin. Some 20,000 plants are being grown in this department as a start, but as it is a new venture it is difficult to forecast the likely demand. Clients should therefore state whether a larger or smaller size is desired in the event of a given line becoming exhausted. About May a list of the varieties available and their sizes and prices will be prepared and will be posted to all enquirers.

This intermediate size will save at least twelve month's growth over the four inch pot plant, and like specimens in petrol tins, provides a definite advantage for those who wish to create a quick effect. In both advanced sections, the cost of packing and all freight charges are extra. The packing cost covers the material necessary to protect the consignment from injury, while the freight is not high if the order is sent by goods train. Where clients are in doubt, a quotation will be forwarded including packing and freight to their nearest railway station, on receipt of the list of the varieties required.

I forgot to mention when ordering same that the 100 roses sent by you recently came to hand in good condition, and are now doing well in the garden.—Mrs. M.J.G., Leeton. 1/7/36.

Wanted—a greater appreciation of tree beauty.

Advanced Plants



Plants grown into larger sizes than the ordinary stock in pots are now a recognised feature of our business. They save years of waiting, and in new gardens give an immediate effect. Sometimes an undesirable view needs blocking out, a bed needs a breakwind, or a casualty needs replacing. The advanced plant solves the problem in the shortest time.

Evergreen shrubs and trees are grown in petrol tins and transplant just as readily as from a clay pot. Contrary to the recommendations of some people, plants should always be removed from the tin when planting, as the tin prevents the moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots, and failure results. Cut down three corners of the tin, bend down the two sides, and lift out carefully on a spade into the prepared hole.

Deciduous trees and shrubs in large sizes can be dug from open ground in winter. As they do not require the regular watering of plants in tins, they are correspondingly cheaper. The introduction of the Spanish type of architecture has caused a big demand for plants suitable for this type of building, and for growing in courtyards, or in wooden tubs. Many varieties of Cypress, Junipers, Azaleas, and Fuchsias are favoured for this. It is not possible to list all varieties of advanced plants, but lists suitable for various climates and giving height and price will be supplied on application. Owing to the high cost of packing these for country orders, cases, hessian, etc., will be charged extra at cost price, in addition to freight.

In addition to the advanced size, we have been offering in petrol tins and which have proved so popular with both our suburban and country clients, we are this year offering an intermediate size. At time of going to press it was uncertain if some of the varieties would be sufficiently grown to offer this season. A detailed price list will be forwarded on application.

Many varieties not listed are available.

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All the roses received from you this year are doing excellently, and I am more than satisfied. Sorry I did not make your acquaintance long ago.—L.F.K., Gladstone, Q'ld. 3/10/36.

Clb. P. H. Hoover — good — a different colour in climbers.

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Follow planting instructions carefully.

ROSES

1	TALISMAN	(H.T.)	MONTGOMERY 1929	F.	3
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's Sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. Hybrid stands for Perpetual. Pernetiana. Gig., Hybrid. Gig., Hyb. Musk, Hybrid. Musk. Wich., Wichuraiana	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.
					Growth number. No. 1, very dwarf. 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 51.

Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:—
 E.—Everywhere.
 A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone.
 B. " Brisbane Zone.
 H. " Hobart Zone.
 M. " Melbourne Zone.
 Mt. " Mountain Zone.
 P. " Perth Zone.
 R. " Rockhampton.
 S. " Sydney Zone.

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NIEGE.	E.	6.	D.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.

Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy everywhere in Australia.

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